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Eastern Europe

Vol II No 18 *25 January 1979*

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PARTY DAILY CALLS FOR IMPROVED DEFENSE READINESS

AU241525 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 20 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Let Us Continually Elevate the Readiness and Ability of the Country's Defense"]

[Excerpts] As a result of the party's effort, the moral-political state and the combat readiness of all military personnel are sounder than ever. The performance and the positive results achieved in all field of defense are a sound basis so that even greater tasks should be undertaken for 1979.

The situation we are living in is turbulent and fraught with dangers. The rivalry and cooperation between the superpowers for world domination, the unrestrained arms race pursued by them, the creation of hotbeds of war in various parts of the world by them and the attempts, conspiracies and activities of world reaction to strangle the revolution and socialism--all these and other things lead us to be alert and continually upgrade our revolutionary vigilance and combat readiness. The party teaches us that under these circumstances there is no room for self-satisfaction, quietness, underestimation of enemies or euphoria. There is a need for us to be prepared, armed and tempered for any eventuality. As the main factor in assurance of victory in war, combat readiness demands from every martial citizen that he should be intensively trained always and everywhere, and that he should resolutely implement all the requirements of our people's military art and military regulations as effectively embodied in the military policy of our Marxist-Leninist party.

The tasks posed by the party in the field of defense for 1979 are greater and more compact. Their implementation requires that the party organs and organizations in the field and in the army, the commanders and staffs and every communist and cadre should profoundly understand politically and ideologically the tasks that have been set; match word with deed and thought with action; oppose the euphoria of self-satisfaction as a dangerous manifestation; not be reconciled with the spirit of concessions, justifications and commotion; and everyone discharge his own duty.

The further elevation of the country's defense readiness and ability call on us to improve the organization of our work; to strengthen the discipline, order, organization and the demand for accountability; and to arouse sound social opinion against all negative phenomena, thereby clearly explaining the danger of these manifestations. We should, above all, constantly strengthen the party's leading role and the unity of the people around the party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. We should work tirelessly to create profound and firm beliefs among all armed forces personnel regarding the vital indispensability of a consistent implementation of the party's military policy, of our people's military art so as to further steel the defense of our socialist fatherland.

BASHKIMI DISCUSSES BREZHNEV'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

AU241428 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 21 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Genc Mlloja review: "The World in a Week"]

[Excerpt] Brezhnev, leader of Soviet social imperialism, accompanied by a large entourage, recently made an "unexpected" 4-day visit to Bulgaria. [paragraph continues]

During his stay there and after it, the Soviet and Bulgarian revisionist propaganda clamorously proclaimed the existing "special relations" between Moscow and Sofia and the "traditional friendship" between the two countries as well as the reciprocal statements by Brezhnev and Zhivkov for further strengthening this friendship and their cooperation in the economic, political and military fields.

The leader of Soviet social imperialism was received in Sofia with utmost pomposity, exactly like the master by the vassal, "the big brother" by the little one. From the propaganda standpoint, Moscow took advantage of Brezhnev's trip to Bulgaria and the "good understanding" reached at his meetings and talks with the leaders of the Bulgarian revisionist clique to publicize the existing Soviet-Bulgarian relations as "the model of ideal cooperation" between them, thus portraying Bulgaria in the public's eye as the "example of socialist internationalism." Nevertheless, no propaganda statement whatsoever can conceal the fact that Bulgaria has actually become an aircraft carrier of the Soviet social imperialists in the Balkan Peninsula, an economic appendix of the Soviet metropolis and a fanatic executor of the orders received from the Russian master who nurtures unrestrained expansionist ambitions in this part of the world.

Judging Brezhnev's trip to Sofia from the standpoint of the time in which it took place, it is clearly obvious that his intentions have a wider nature which go beyond the framework of Bulgaria. The fact that the visit took place shortly after the high-level military meeting of the Warsaw Pact, which clearly revealed the contradictions corroding this aggressive alliance, shows that the Soviet masters have unleashed a campaign to manipulate their "allies" separately so that they approve Moscow's growing demand to increase their military contribution to this pact. This is connected with the goals of the expansionist and hegemonic policy of the Soviet revisionists in rivalry with American imperialism. At the luncheons and dinners in Sofia the Russian tsar did not spare his calls for "wider cooperation" and "greater understanding" between the "allies", which were followed also with open threats against the "disobedients." Likewise, the goals of the Russian revisionist clique to implement up to the last the notorious policy of "limited sovereignty" were once again clearly expressed. He deemed it fit to once again reemphasize this policy in Sofia and the intentions to further reinforce the aggressive Warsaw Pact, particularly the direct military presence of the Soviet Union in the vassal countries at a time when it is known that it currently maintains 31 divisions of various armed services in those countries. On the occasion, the leaders of Zhivkov's revisionist clique repeated their subservience to the "big brother" and their desire to strengthen the "traditional friendship."

It is clear that Brezhnev's trip to Bulgaria and the pomposity which prevailed throughout it are closely connected with the constant efforts of the Soviet social imperialists to preserve their rule over the "allies" and to achieve the goals of the imperialist policy in the Balkans and the whole world. However, at the same time, the trip also reflects the interimperialist rivalry, the intensification of the hegemonistic imperialist and social imperialist policy to rule the world.

ATA COMMENTS ON BRUSSELS 'EUROPEAN SECURITY' MEETING

LD241140 Tirana ATA in English 1045 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

["The Fuss on 'European Security' Cannot Disguise Reality"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 24 Jan, ATA--Recently, the session of the international committee on "European security and collaboration" held its proceedings in Brussels, which was accompanied by a great demagogical fuss. [paragraph continues]

However, the slogans launched at Brussels were of the same standard with those written in the Final Act of the conference on insecurity of Europe in Helsinki, or with those launched in great numbers in Belgrade at the proceedings of the conference on the reassessment of the results after Helsinki. However, what does reality show in Europe as well as in the entire world? The danger of war not only has not diminished, but on the contrary has grown still more. The aggressiveness of the two superpowers has continually grown and such a fact is more evident on the European Continent than anywhere else. About what security can one speak when the U.S. and Soviet troops and arms were increased still more last year, when a greater number of manoeuvres were organized last year by the aggressive N.A.T.O. and Warsaw Treaty blocs, when the war budgets have kept increasing?

Facts expose the fraudulent character of the propaganda campaign unleashed by the superpowers in connection with "disarmament", "the lowering of tension", in the function of which was also held the recent Brussels session. The repeated calls from there, too, for "security" in Europe and the entire world in fact are fraught with still greater dangers for the freedom and independence of the peoples; they increase still more the danger of aggressive wars. Therefore, the freedom-loving peoples of Europe, as well as of the whole world, do not want that kind of collaboration and security advertised by the two superpowers and their "allies."

PAPER MARKS 55TH ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S DEATH

AU241925 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 21 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Shyqri Ballvora article: "Leninism--An Ever Triumphant Theory"]

[Excerpts] To the Marxist-Leninist parties, Leninism has been and remains a theoretical basis for the elaboration of a realistic program which fully corresponds with the requirements of historic development and the wishes and aspirations of the broad working masses, and for the elaboration of a revolutionary strategy and tactics in conformity with the concrete historic conditions in which the working class of this or that country is waging its struggle. "Implementing and further developing the Marxist theory," writes Comrade Enver Hoxha in his work "Imperialism and the Revolution," "Lenin provided the proletariat and its vanguard, the Marxist-Leninist party, with a rich scientific theory for the conditions of imperialism and proletarian revolutions. Lenin did not merely elaborate Marxism theoretically, but also in practice. Implementing Karl Marx' doctrine, he guided the Bolshevik Revolution and led it to victory."

The acceptance or rejection of the Leninist definition of our era as the era of imperialism and proletarian revolutions constitutes a demarcation line between the Marxists-Leninists, on the one hand, and the revisionists of all types, on the other. In total unison with bourgeois ideologies, the revisionists of all hues are continually asserting that imperialism has supposedly changed its nature and that its contradictions, which had reached a high degree of exacerbation in Lenin's time, are no longer valid; that they have supposedly been overtaken and that supposedly the consolidation and expansion of state monopoly capitalism and the growing intervention of the capitalist state in economic matters, have created "the stage of the spontaneous liquidation of capitalism and that socialist elements arise from this." This constitutes the most unscrupulous falsification of the Leninist theory of imperialism and clearly shows how deeply all those who, for demagogic purposes, are still calling themselves communists and are supposedly adhering to Lenin's ideas, have sunk in the quagmire of betrayal.

Mao Zedong's [Mao Tse-tung's] "three worlds" theory is also totally opposed to the Leninist definition of our era as the era of the destruction of imperialism and the era of proletarian revolutions. The Chinese revisionists totally deny the fundamental contradictions of our era, particularly those between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and imperialism. With their anti-Marxist "three worlds" theory, the Chinese revisionists have conclusively alined themselves on the side of imperialism and the counterrevolution, thus doing lackey service to international reaction. Marxism-Leninism, however, counters the arguments and speculations of all revisionists with its clear, fully scientific and profoundly revolutionary stand. "Lenin," Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses in his work "Imperialism and the Revolution," "shows that our era is the era of imperialism and of proletarian revolutions. This is the era of the destruction of the old capitalist order, colonialism and imperialism; it is the era of the assumption of power by the proletariat and of the liberation of the oppressed peoples; the era of the victory of socialism at the international level."

Lenin spoke contemptuously of, and termed as rabid enemies of the working class, all those who, in one way or another, falsified or denied the fundamental problem of the socialist revolution; that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, without which, he said, the working class cannot defeat the resistance of the overthrown bourgeoisie, and cannot build the new society, the communist society. The dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin stressed, is essential for the entire period of transition from capitalism to communism. The present-day Yugoslav and Khrushchevite revisionists, the Eurocommunists and the Chinese revisionists, each in their own way, have declared Lenin's great idea about the dictatorship of the proletariat to be outdated. The struggle for the victory of the proletarian revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat was closely bound by Lenin to the struggle against various reformist, opportunistic, revisionist and anarchistic trends. He termed as a severe and irreparable mistake every weakness and inconsistency in this direction.

The ideological and political unmasking of modern revisionism as a most dangerous agency of imperialism and international reaction, whose aim is to undermine the revolutionary energies of the proletariat and of the peoples for freedom, independence, socialism and communism, is currently more necessary than ever. The strategic objective of present-day modern revisionism, Comrade Enver teaches us, is in full conformity with that of their old revisionist predecessors and of all the enemies of Marxism-Leninism and socialism. That is why the principled and uncompromising struggle to unmask revisionism and to defend Marxism-Leninism, for its creative development in accordance with present-day historical conditions, is a duty of decisive importance for the destinies of the development of the workers and communist movement.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS CARTER'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

AU241455 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The traditional State of the Union Message, which U.S. President Jimmy Carter delivered last night to the members of the two houses of the U.S. Congress, mainly dealt with the economic situation in the United States and inflation. In the foreign policy part of the message, Carter set forth the already known U.S. stand on the U.S.-Soviet SALT-II talks, (?the relations with China) and [words indistinct].

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER DOS SANTOS

AU241935 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, January 24 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman, received Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Standing Political Committee of the CC of FRELIMO and Minister of Development and Economic Planning of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who is on holiday in our country at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

At the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were reviewed some matters concerning the further consolidation of the ties of friendship and solidarity between the BCP and FRELIMO and the furthering of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique in various spheres. Opinions were exchanged on the most topical international issues and particularly on the situation in Africa.

TODOROV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN TU DELEGATION

AU241932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU

[Text] On 24 January Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the delegation of the Hungarian Trade Union Council led by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general, chairman of the WFTU. The fruitful development of relations between the two fraternal countries, and the WFTU role in strengthening the international trade union unity were stressed at the meeting which took place in a cordial and friendly atmoshphere. The meeting was attended by Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council.

SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS ON TRADE COOPERATION

AU241539 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 24 Jan, BTA--"Bulgaria and the USSR exchange daily goods to the tune of 16 million roubles. Figuratively speaking, a 34 km-long train can be loaded with this quantity of goods", said Mr Valentin Dyakov, Soviet trade representative in Bulgaria, at a news conference today.

He pointed out that bilateral trade in 1978 increased by 14 per cent as compared to 1977. The Soviet trade representative stressed the decisive importance of the permanently expanding trade dialogue between Bulgaria and the USSR for meeting the import demands and for solving a number of socio-political problems.

Mr Dyakov also spoke of the development and deepening of the process of specialization and joint production, on the constant technological help rendered by the USSR to Bulgaria. He explained that in the current five-year period 100 various projects in different economic branches will be built with Soviet assistance.

"The economic cooperation between the two countries was enriched in these years with consultations on the major issues of the economic policy and coordination of the national economic plans", said Mr Dyakov.

In conclusion the Soviet trade representative emphasized the great role of the general scheme on specialization and joint production in the material sphere till 1990 of Bulgaria and the USSR for the deepening of bilateral economic contacts.

PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA ON CHEMICAL INDUSTRY SIGNED

AU242045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The 2-day meeting of the delegations of the Bulgarian and Romanian ministries of chemical industry ended today in Pleven. At the main city hotel the leaders of the delegations, Georgi Pankov and Mihail Floresou, the two countries' ministers of chemical industry, signed a protocol on the issues which were discussed. The signing ceremony was attended by Pencho Greganov, first secretary of the BCP Pleven Okrug Committee.

Implementing the April 1978 agreement between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, the two countries' first leaders, the protocol which was signed sets a timetable for accelerated construction of the oil-chemical complex near Pleven. The two ministers also took into consideration the October 1978 meeting between Comrades Stanko Todorov and Manea Manescu. The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the fact that the new plant will be another result of our peoples' friendship.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH GDR TO EXPAND

AU241500 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, January 24 (BTA)--By 1980 the production turned out within the framework of specialization and joint ventures between Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic should make up 25 or 30 per cent of the total volume of their bilateral trade.

Direct scientific and technological cooperation between the enterprises of the two countries contributes to the fulfillment of this task. Contracts for such cooperation have been concluded between 15 Bulgarian and the same number of German plants, factories and economic corporations.

A good example in this respect are the creative links between the "ZMM" [as received] state economic corporation and the "October 7" mechanical engineering works in Berlin which have continued for nearly 16 years. Their experts have jointly designed the Bulgarian "Pirin" standing manipulator (a first generation robot) which is well known in the countries of the socialist community. Automated lines at the Kamaz works are being equipped with these manipulators. They constitute the most important part of the Rota FZ-20 systems 82 machines manufactured in the GDR. The German Democratic Republic supplies Bulgaria with the hydraulic equipment of the "Pirin" manipulators.

On orders placed by the "October 7" works Bulgarian specialists are working on the improvement of the manipulators of this family and on the servicing of several machine tools by one manipulator. They intend to develop a gantry manipulator for assembly, weighing from 25 to 30 kg, for the manufacture of shafts in Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic.

In its turn the German enterprise will work on a set of themes connected with the rationalization of some technological operations in the manufacture of Bulgarian lathes.

The machine tool plant in Sofia and the German "May 8" plant have elaborated a common system for programming machine tools which makes it possible to cut down the time needed for programming the making of parts from one working day to 10 minutes.

ETHIOPIAN YOUTH DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN SOFIA

AU241933 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, January 24 (BTA)--"It is our aim to create a youth organization, similar to the Dimitrov Komsomol in Bulgaria, said Mr S. (Rafece), chairman of the youth section in the Provisional Bureau of the Organization of the Popular Masses in Ethiopia.

At the talks held here today between the Bulgarian delegation led by Mr Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Komsomol and the delegation of the Ethiopian youth, were reviewed matters of mutual interest. The representatives of the youth section told their Bulgarian colleagues about the struggle of the Ethiopian people, about the heroism and the enthusiasm, which the popular masses showed in order to withstand the counterrevolutionary encroachments of the internal and international reaction. The guests pointed out the fact that in spite of the difficulty, their work has been crowned with success and that 90 per cent of the Ethiopian youth joined the revolutionary forces in the country.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES FUTURE TASKS

AU241530 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU

[Text] A meeting of the Council of Ministers took place today. The tasks of the government arising from Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report at the 9 January national conference of the party, state, economic and social aktiv were discussed. A decision stressing that these tasks have great importance for implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and July 1976 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee and the BCP National Conference was adopted.

The government adopted practical measures for perfecting the management and increasing the effectiveness of the investment process for reaching the planned capacities of the objects which were commissioned during 1978, and improving the maintenance and increasing the quality of equipment servicing. The Council of Ministers discussed the results of the implementation of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and State Council decision on increasing women's role in constructing the developed socialist society, and adopted a decision on further work. The Council of Ministers bureau discussed the issue of labor organization and effective utilization of agricultural equipment. A decision on introducing summer work time from 1 April to 30 September was adopted at the meeting in order to create conditions for better utilization of energy sources, better organization of the working, cultural, and social activities, as well as better organizing the working people's leisure time.

BTA CARRIES DATA ON MECHANIZATION OF GRAIN PRODUCTION

AU241537 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 24 Jan, BTA--"The efforts of both the management and the specialists of the farm machine-building and agricultural mechanization committee are now aimed entirely at the full mechanization of the technological process in grain and fodder production. The concentration of new and high-performance equipment into large-scale production capacities and the improvement of the team-work principle in the organization of labour, in which the workers are divided into two or three shifts, are expected to secure a growth of some 20 percent in animal husbandry," said Minister Vurban Dzhambov, chairman of the committee. He spoke at a news conference on the Day of the Tractor-Driver.

The staff of the Bulgarian agriculture includes 72,000 tractor-drivers and machine-operators of which 14,000 are in the farms of animal husbandry. Every year the secondary and vocational schools train 7,000 young machine-operators. Besides, qualification courses are organized across the country for the elder cooperative farmers. In the next five-year period the entire population in the country of up to 40 years of age should obtain driving licenses for 3 ton-lorries and tractors, harvesters and other self-propelled farm machinery.

Some 117 types of Bulgarian-made machinery and another 178 kinds of machinery imported mainly from the Soviet Union and the other CMEA member-countries are currently operating at the Bulgarian fields. At present particular attention is paid to the new and much more powerful equipment including the tractors T-150-K and K-701 and the high-performance harvesters Niva, E-516, KSS-100. The Bulgarian-made Mourgash-45 tractor is mostly used in the farming works under mountainous and semi-mountainous conditions.

MORE DRAGOYCHEVA MEMOIRS ATTACKING SFRY POSITION ON MADEDONIA

AU241330 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 22 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[BCP Politburo member "Tsola Dragoycheva: 'On Classminded and Internationalist Positions'--excerpt from the third volume entitled 'Victory', released for publication, of Tsola Dragoycheva's three-volume memoirs entitled: 'The Call of Duty'"]

[Text] In contradiction to the spirit of this principled position of maintaining the Balkan peoples' right to self-determination, however, the second session of the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] placed the MACEDONIAN QUESTION to be resolved within the framework of Yugoslavia. The decision of the AVNOJ session stated: "Yugoslavia is built upon federal principles, which will insure equal rights for Serbs, Croatians, Slovenes, Macedonians and Montenegrins, respectively rights for the peoples of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina..."

Thus, the AVNOJ decisions adopted in Jaice meant that the Macedonian question ceased to be an all-Balkan question because of the arbitrary decision and will of the Yugoslav Communist Party alone; it meant that the remaining Balkan revolutionary forces were deprived of the right to participate in the correct settlement of this problem. [paragraph continues]

It meant that these Balkan forces were presented with a fait accompli, and that, despite the established principle of "free will and self-determination, including the right to secede or join other peoples," the fate of Macedonia was premeditated, without taking the people's will into consideration; it meant that this fate of Macedonia had been determined as early as before the end of the war and that the incorporation of Macedonia in the framework of Federal Yugoslavia was presented as the only alternative for the free existence of Macedonia...

There is even more: Here is a significant fact: The AVNOJ decisions were not aimed at the Vardar Macedonia region (which at the beginning of the war was part of the territory of the Yugoslav Monarchy), but the entire territory of Macedonia--this is to say--the remaining two areas of Aegean and Pirin Macedonia--part of the territories of Greece and Bulgaria respectively...

In thus deciding in advance the total incorporation of Macedonia in the future framework of a Federal Yugoslavia (without seeking the consent of or even informing the BCP and the Greek Communist Party) the Yugoslav leadership decided to appoint the following representatives as members of the AVNOJ Presidium: Mitso Andonov (Chento) [partisan name] and Mikhaylo Apostolski as representatives of Vardar Macedonia, Vladimir Poptomov, as representative of Pirin Macedonia, and Dimitur Vlakhov as representative of Aegean Macedonia. Dimitur Vlakhov was elected deputy chairman and M. Apostolski, M. Andonov and Vladimir Poptomov were elected members of the AVNOJ Presidium. (Note 1) (Dimitur Vlakhov and Vladimir Poptomov were Bulgarians from Macedonia, the first from Aegean Macedonia, the second from Pirin Macedonia; They were well-known BCP leaders and Comintern functionaries. In my book "The Storm" I had the opportunity to mention these two personalities briefly. As for Dimitur Vlakhov, he worked as a representative of the BCP foreign bureau in Paris during the thirties. The election of the two Bulgarian party functionaries to the AVNOJ happened without their knowledge and consent. Having learned about his election to the AVNOJ leadership Vladimir Poptomov categorically refused to participate in this maneuver and expressed his indignation, while V. Vlakhov, on the contrary, cunningly took advantage of the opportunity to "change" his nationality for the sake of a political career....)

It would be an understatement to say that such AVNOJ decisions, which revealed a complete about-face in the Yugoslav Communist Party's stand, came as a surprise to us. This is understandable. For, with such decisions the Yugoslav Communist Party was withdrawing from the Balkan revolutionary forces' previously adopted common position on the question of Macedonia's fate. This stand adopted by the Yugoslav Communist Party was in contradiction to the position expresssed in the Fatherland Front declaration about the future of Macedonia.

I would like to repeat that we were not only surprised, but also deeply shocked. We had to state, to our regret, that the Yugoslav Communist Party was settling the question of Macedonia from a position of force...

In order to clearly explain the historical truth, I should say that our party Central Committee learned about the second AVNOJ session and the decisions it adopted in connection with Macedonia considerably later, after the publication of the Fatherland Front declaration, only as late as in the spring of 1944. At the time we explained this delay by communication malfunctions between the two communist parties. Later, however, we had to ascertain to our embitterment, that there had been quite a different reason for this delay: The Yugoslav leadership, following its own premeditated intentions, had deliberately kept these decisions secret from the Soviet Union, the Bulgarian Workers Party and the Greek Communist Party.

As we learned after the war, the full protocol on the decisions adopted by the Second AVNOJ session was seen by General Korneyev, the leader of the USSR military mission, only as late as in the spring of 1944, and he was the one to send the first report to Moscow on these decisions....

In this connection I should add, if only briefly, some details about the first AVNOJ session, held in the town of Bihac in November 1942. Our party's Central Committee was informed about it by some incomplete documents through Yugoslav Communist Party envoys. The Politburo had entrusted me with the job of maintaining contact with them.

There were two main decisions adopted by the first AVNOJ session: 1) The creation of AVNOJ itself and 2) An appeal to the Yugoslav peoples. According to the resolution which was adopted, "the basic task of the AVNOJ will be to further develop the joint efforts of all Yugoslav peoples for achieving their full liberation and creating the necessary conditions for their full freedom and equal rights in the liberated, fraternal community...."

As it appears from the above quoted passage, as early as at its first session the AVNOJ was trying to outline the borders of a future, free Yugoslavia adopting the stand of preserving the prewar Yugoslav territory. This position, which was still considered modest in its goals, obviously did not intend to integrate the entire territory of Macedonia but only the Vardar region which had been given to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia after World War I.

Of course, our party's Central Committee received the news about this resolution with reservations because at that time the resolution was dealing with the future and actually, merely outlined intentions, instead of clearly determining positions and decisions. As early as at that time we declared to our Yugoslav comrades that we accepted their report only as an informative document and that we did not consider it a rejection of the hitherto coordinated common stands of the Yugoslav Communist Party, the Bulgarian Workers' Party and the Greek Communist Party, which required an all-Balkan solution of the Macedonian question be adopted after the end of the war with the assistance of the Soviet Union and in respect for the peoples' will.

It was in this sense, precisely, that our Central Committee interpreted J.B. Tito's article published in the December issue of the periodical PROLETAR.

In this connection, as regards my notes about the first AVNOJ session in Bihac, I would like to add something that reveals the atmosphere of the time. Above all, at this session which established important war and postwar tasks, no representative of Macedonia was present. The reasons for this were not unintentional. As the Yugoslav documents reveal, the reasons were connected with the overt resistance by the Macedonian population against any attempt to return to the prewar status quo of Vardar Macedonia. The party leadership of the area was more or less compelled to consider the mood of the masses. This not only applies to the first Pokrain committee headed by Metodi Shatarov--Sharlo [partisan name]--but also to a number of party leaders which were imposed after Metodi Shatarov's committee had been demoted, including a committee headed by Dobrivoe Radoslavlevich which was created in August 1942. (D. Radoslavlevich was a former instructor of the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee appointed for Macedonia, who was sent there to discredit the hitherto acting Bane Andreev, secretary of the Pokrain committee and suspected of being "a pro-Bulgarian agent" and an "inveterate Sharlovist", namely, a supporter of Metodi Shatarov--Sharlo).

In the spring of 1942, when the Yugoslav Communist Party prepared to convene the first AVNOJ session and launched the intention to renew the prewar territorial integrity of Yugoslavia, a strong feeling of unrest arose among the people of Vardar Macedonia. The unwillingness of the people to be reincorporated in Yugoslavia was so spontaneous and resolute that the Pokrain committee in Skopje decided to no longer call itself the "Pokrain committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party," but it became the "Oblast committee of the Communist Party of Macedonia." In his letter of 22 November 1942 D. Radoslavlevich wrote: "Whether we like it or not, in signing with the 'Yugoslav Communist Party' we are antagonizing the masses, we are leaving the impression that we are preliminarily linking the fate of the Macedonian people to Yugoslavia, while they wish to determine this fate themselves. The Macedonian people are incredibly afraid of reincorporation into Yugoslavia." (Note 2), ("Sources of the Liberation War and Revolution in Macedonia 1941-1945," Volume One, Skopje 1968, page 397)

Despite the people's disagreement, however, the first AVNOJ session, which was convened only a week later (without Macedonia being represented) revealed the aforementioned situation in connection with the restoration of the prewar territorial integrity of Yugoslavia including Vardar Macedonia. The resolution of the first AVNOJ session, as well as the increasingly eloquently expressed trend on the part of the Yugoslav Communist Party to transform the Macedonian question from an all-Balkan question into an internal Yugoslav question provoked a wave of dissatisfaction among the Macedonian people and among Macedonian communists. This forced the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee in February 1943 to send the Montenegrin Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo to Skopje with "unlimited powers". His task was to "purge" the Macedonian party of any kind of "unruly" elements which might provoke mass moods about returning Macedonia to Bulgaria, or creating an independent Macedonia. With the appearance of this unfortunate functionary the trend toward a onesided, internal Yugoslav settlement of the Macedonian question was further exacerbated. His activities are also linked with the appearance in the middle of 1943 of a slogan about "United Macedonia," which began to appear in the documents of the Yugoslav Communist Party. Up to that time the Yugoslav party leadership manifested claims only as regards Vardar Macedonia.... Under Tempo's pressure, however, in October 1943 the General Staff of Macedonia issued a manifesto (which we learned about only on 9 September 1944). For the first time this manifesto unequivocally insisted upon the unification of the entire territory of Macedonia and its incorporation into the framework of Yugoslavia. Obviously all this was a preparation for the forthcoming second AVNOJ session.

As expected this manifesto--as well as the total, actively expanded propaganda of the Yugoslav Communist Party and of the General Staff of Macedonia--met the resistance of the majority of the Macedonian people. Dissatisfaction was also expressed by the majority of communists who saw in this position a betrayal of the jointly coordinated internationalist line of the Balkan communist parties. The most eloquent expression of this dissatisfaction was the creation of the so-called action committee of the People's Liberation Front of Macedonia which was joined by the former Ilinden uprising participants and by the entire progressive youth of Macedonia. (Among the leaders of the action committee were the present Yugoslav political leaders Ks. Bogoev and Kiril Grigorov, who is now called Kiro Gligorov, a former lawyer from Shtip who until recently was chairman of the Federal National Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Action Committee denied the right of the General Staff to issue a document of programmatic significance that contradicted the will of the people's masses. Along with this in its "Notes" the Action Committee resolutely pointed out that the future Yugoslavia is a much too "narrow" political framework for the solution of the Macedonian question, and that the only path toward a correct settlement of this question is a Balkan federation....

Unfortunately, the Yugoslav Communist Party leadership did not take into consideration the opinion of the action committee nor did it consider the clearly expressed view of the Macedonian people. Thus, we come to the second AVNOJ session in Jaice where the question of Macedonia was settled in advance, Macedonia becoming a future integral part of Federal Yugoslavia.

It is interesting to add that even at the second session, just as at the first AVNOJ session, no delegates from Macedonia were present.... Obviously this fact expresses the apprehension that Macedonian functionaries, although carefully selected, might surprise the AVNOJ with unwanted obstructions....

This fear of a principled opposition must also explain the attempt of the Yugoslav Communist Party to keep the decisions adopted in Jaice secret. The party was thus trying to present the Soviet Union and the other Balkan communist parties with a fait accompli. As a matter of fact, this not very decent tactic is described by a prominent Yugoslav political leader, Vl. Bakaric, in a book published later. He says: "I must say that the exact decisions which the AVNOJ had to adopt were being kept secret from the Russians, from the Comintern and from the whole world.... The reason for this was that, even earlier, at the first AVNOJ session, the Comintern was against us creating anything whatsoever that might be similar to a government.... (Note 3), (Vl. Bakaric, "What We Have Done and Where We Are Now," periodical NIN on 8 November 1970, Issue 1035, Belgrade).

These decisions which I mentioned above became known to the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), to Georgi Dimitrov and later on to ourselves but only in the spring of 1944. These decisions, however, represented a gross violation of the hitherto coordinated all-Balkan line of policy of the revolutionary forces and one-sidely imposed--FROM A POSITION OF STRENGTH--the internal Yugoslav solution of the Macedonian question which, in essence, was a nationalistic and Great-Serbian solution.

I think that it would be useful to describe for our readers, without going into detail, the historical development of this problem up to the moment when it assumed topical, political importance. The Macedonian question almost automatically appeared with the active liberation from the Ottoman yoke in 1878. As is known, the San Stefano treaty signed between Russia and Turkey after the successful end of the Russo-Turkish war envisaged the restoration of Bulgaria in its old historical-ethnic borders. The Berlin Congress, however, guided by the selfish interests of the Western political European states, cast a dark shadow over the exultation over freedom: The just resurrected Bulgaria was territorially mutilated and the Bulgarian people were mercilessly dismembered. The ancient Bulgarian land of Macedonia and Odrin, Thracia, were outside the national borders and the dark nightmare of foreign occupation once more invaded these lands.

"According to the Berlin treaty, the Bulgarian nation was dismembered, two parts of which--the principality of Bulgaria and of eastern Rumelia which today represent southern Bulgaria--were liberated but separated from each other with two different administrations and different rights. The rest of Bulgaria was divided into the following three parts: one belonging to Turkey, the other to Serbia and the third to Romania." This was written by Dimitur Blagoev, the patriarch of socialism in Bulgaria.

Thus, the Macedonian question appeared, or to put it more correctly, the question of the national liberation of all Bulgarian territories, which were still suffering under the Ottoman yoke, thus appeared. Also the legitimate idea about the national reunification of the Bulgarian people thus appeared.

The first act of mass resistance against the Berlin diktat was the Kresna and Razlog uprising of 1878-79. It was a direct continuation of the spirit and traditions of the 1876 April uprising and it pursued the double goal of national liberation and reunification of the territory in question with the motherland. The uprising expanded over the enslaved territories along the middle of the Struma and Mesta rivers but it was ardently and spontaneously supported by the entire Bulgarian public. Having been aroused with spontaneous strength, it revealed examples of patriotic self-sacrifice and heroism. After 6 months of merciless fighting the Kresna and Razlog uprising was suppressed but it demonstrated to the world the infinite readiness of the Bulgarian people to fight and die for their motherland.

The activities of the inner-Macedonian-Odrin revolutionary organization (VMORO), created in 1893, also most convincingly testify to the Bulgarian character and essence of the Macedonian question. This organization waged long years of struggle against the Ottoman yoke. The creators of the organization and of its first revolutionary committee in Saloniki were the following figures: Damyan Gruev from Smilevo Village in the Bitolya region; Dr Khristo Tatarchev from Resen; Ivan Khadzhinikolov from Kukush; Petur Poparsov from Bogomila Village in the Veles region; Anton Dimitrov from Ayvatovo Village in the Saloniki region; and Khristo Batandzhiev from Gumendzhe. They were representatives of the Bulgarian intelligentsia educated in Bulgarian educational institutions and inspired by the ideals of the Bulgarian national revolution. This applies with the same emphasis to the other outstanding functionaries and leaders of the VMORO, such as Gotse Delchev, Goyrche Petrov, Pere Toshev, Yane Sandanski, Dimi Khadzhidimov and others. The remaining major portion of the organization's members were Bulgarian peasants, artisans, Bulgarian teachers and priests.

The VMORO continued the cause of the national-revolutionary movement which began before the liberation. The organization began the slogan for Macedonia's autonomy while the issue of unifying the free part of the fatherland was left to be solved later in conformity with the possibilities in the Balkans. Damyan Gruev writes the following in connection with the attempts to organize the VMORO even before 1893: "...We thought of establishing an organization according to the type of revolutionary organizations in Bulgaria before the liberation and to operate by following the example of Botev, Levski, Benkovski and so forth. We have examined this organization. The 'Notes' by Zakhari Stoyanov, for example, and the previous Bulgarian revolutionary books in general have influenced us."

Dr Khristo Tatarchev, the first chairman of the VMORO Central Committee, recalls the following in connection with the establishment of this organization and elaboration of [word indistinct] statute: "We had on hand the 'Notes' of Zakhari Stoyanov and from [words indistinct] the statute of the Bulgarian revolutionary committee as a model we assigned Poparsov to work out our draft statute based on the statute of the Bulgarian revolutionary committee."

In the original statute of the organization called the STATUTE OF THE BULGARIAN MACEDONIAN-EDIRNE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES, it was written that the committees will work among the "Bulgarian people" in Macedonia and in the Edirne area and that "ANY BULGARIAN could become a member of the organization, without regard to sex, in the eyes of the society and who promised to contribute something useful to the revolutionary liberation cause." Joining the organization each member was sworn in with the following oath: "I swear...that I will struggle until death for the FREEDOM OF THE BULGARIANS in Macedonia and in the Edirne area, that I will unconditionally obey the commander and will fulfill his commands absolutely..." (Article 15 of the regulations)

This statute and the regulations were constituted by Gotse Delchev and Gyorche Petrov in the spirit of the decisions of the organizational congress convened by Gotse Delchev and Gyorche Petrov in 1896 as well as by other eminent VMORO figures who had many times and on various occasions emphasized the BULGARIAN CHARACTER OF THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION IN MACEDONIA and also the fact that this organization was established AS A BULGARIAN ONE and that in the beginning it accepted ONLY BULGARIANS in its ranks.

Later, when the revolutionary movement increased, the leaders tried to expand the composition of the VMORO to include the rest of the oppressed nationalities in Macedonia and in the Edirne area. In this sense, changes in the statute were submitted immediately before the Ilinden-Transfiguration Uprising as well as after it. No substantial progress in this respect, however, was achieved.

The names of the political parties and the organization established following the July 1908 Young Turks revolution speak of THE BULGARIAN CHARACTER of the national liberation movement in Macedonia and in the Edirne area. The right wing in the liberation movement established a party named the UNION OF THE BULGARIAN CONSTITUTIONAL CLUBS, while the leftist followers led by Yane Sandanski, Khristo Chernopeev, Dimo Khadzhidimov and others organized themselves into THE BULGARIAN NATIONAL FEDERAL PARTY, the teachers organized themselves into UNION OF THE BULGARIAN TEACHERS IN TURKEY and so forth. All the documents as well as newspapers of these parties and organizations were published in a pure Bulgarian language.

As it is known, the Ilinden-Transfiguration Uprising organized by VMORO ended in a bloody defeat without bringing either liberation or unification with Bulgaria's liberated part to those oppressed Bulgarians in Macedonia and in the Edirne area.

The Macedonian question complicated and deepened as a result of the wars in the beginning of this century (the 1912-1913 Balkan War, the 1913 Interallies War and the 1914-1918 World War I). At that time additional parts of Bulgaria's national territory were cut off and further compact masses of the Bulgarian populationwere torn out of its unified national integrity.

Dimitur Blagoev focused his attention on the Macedonian question very early, before the establishment of an organized socialist movement in Bulgaria. This was very natural for him because this was connected with a bloody wound in the heart of the Bulgarian people. Moreover, he was a Bulgarian and originated from the enslaved Macedonia (he was born in Zagorniche Village, Kostur region, which, according to his own words, "was populated only with Bulgarians.")

Following Dimitur Blagoev's deportation from Tsarist Russia, in his first article regarding the national problem entitled "The Balkan Federation and Macedonia," he, for the first time, proposed the idea of a Balkan federation.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN-SOVIET COMMITTEE PLENUM--An extended plenum of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship devoted to the Bulgarian-Soviet movement's activity has been held in Sofia. Present were Tsola Dragoycheva, Stoyan Mikhaylov and the delegation of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries led by Vladimir Khorokhodin, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended. Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, read a report. Vladimir Khorokhodin conveyed greetings to those attending the plenum. A 1979-80 plan on the activity of the All-National Committee and of the committees for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship was adopted. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 17 Jan 79 AU]

CARTER'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE ASSESSED

LD241346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter characterized yesterday in the traditional State of the Union Message, delivered at a joint meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives, the country's state as healthy. He tried to map out an allegedly new policy (?in relations with) the so-called peaceful and prosperous world, and he considered as its precondition a healthy economy, an efficient U.S. Government, a restoration of the confidence of the American people in their government and a stable peace.

He considers the conclusion of an agreement on the limitation of aggressive strategic arms between the United States and the USSR as a priority topic. The President neutralized for the conservatives in Congress these words about peace by repeatedly stressing the need for a so-called strong U.S. defense and said again that he would sign no agreement that would not be in the U.S. interest.

Of the other foreign political issues Carter paid attention primarily to the Middle East, stressing the validity of U.S. obligations toward Israel, and said that he would use all his influence to conclude the still unsuccessful separate negotiations between Israel and Egypt. The U.S. President also stressed the importance of the normalization of relations between the United States and China.

In domestic affairs Carter defended his budget proposals for 1980 fiscal year, which had met with sharp criticisms among broad strata of the American public and many politicians as well because, in essence, they sharply raise expenditures on arms and, at the same time, restrict social programs. Political analysts agree that President Carter's address contained nothing new and all that the President said was anticipated.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW SOVIET MILITARY COMMANDER

LD242200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, received Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov, new commander of the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia, at Prague Castle today. During a cordial, friendly conversation Comrade Husak wished the new commander much success in his responsible work.

REPORTAGE ON GRLICKOV-LED LCY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Visits South Bohemia

LD241110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0400 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the LCY Central Committee, led by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Presidium, yesterday visited the South Bohemian region. Frantisek Pitra, chief secretary of the regional CPCZ Committee, informed the guests about the rich revolutionary traditions and fundamental changes which have occurred in South Bohemia since the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. Speaking about the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan he stressed above all the further development of the border areas and the growing intensity of agricultural production.

Comrade Grlickov spoke primarily about the importance of the visit of LCY representatives for the further strengthening of friendly relations. After the meeting the delegation visited the Museum of the Revolutionary Workers Movement in South Bohemia, where it familiarized itself with the history of the struggles of the working class in the pre-Munich republic and with the endeavors of South Bohemian working people to build a socialist society.

Husak Receives Grlickov

LD242205 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, received Aleksandar Grlickov, Presidium member of the LCY Central Committee, currently visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, at Prague Castle today.

The topic of their cordial comradely conversation was the development of cooperation between the CPCZ and LCY and bilateral relations. There was also an exchange of views on a number of current topical international issues. The meeting was attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and Central Committee secretary; Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; and Miodrag Vlahovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Talks Held

LD242220 Prague CTK in English 2030 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 24 CETEKA--Talks between Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, and Aleksandar Grlickov, Presidium member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, continued here today.

They exchanged experience in the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the 11th congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. They discussed topical questions of the international communist and workers' movement and noted the will of both parties to contribute to the strengthening of allround cooperation. Bilak and Grlickov also discussed bilateral relations of the two parties. They noted that they are developing in a favourable way. They stressed that there exist possibilities of further development of cooperation, mainly as regards regular meetings, consultations and exchanges of experience between the two parties. The talks took place in a comradely and frank atmosphere.

Visit Concludes

LD251100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Aleksandar Grlickov, Presidium member of the LCY Central Committee, who has been on a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague for home today. He was accompanied by his entourage, the Deputy Chief of the International Department of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee Borislav Milosevic, and other leading workers of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Aleksandar Grlickov and his entourage were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Michal Stefanak, deputy chief of the CPCZ Central Committee Department for International Affairs.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE EQUIPMENT IN NORWAY, TURKEY CRITICIZED

LD250946 Prague CTK in English 0819 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 25, CETEKA--RUDE PRAVO asks today why the governments of Norway and Turkey grant U.S. intelligence services opportunity for hostile activities on their territories.

Referring to a statement by J.J. Holst, state secretary of the Norwegian Defence Ministry, that Norway intends to conclude with the U.S. an agreement which would safeguard its security at times of crisis, the paper says that the Norwegian Government will hardly discuss the storage of anything else than weapons and military equipment. In other words, it will allow the location of military installations, to be used by the U.S. Army, near the Soviet borders, i.e. in a sensitive area in which every similar step of the Norwegian authorities increases international tension and is an act hostile to the USSR.

Equally disturbing reports are coming from Turkey. The uncertain situation in Iran has induced the Americans to transfer from the country to Turkey strictly secret electronic equipment, similar to that installed in Norway, to be used for espionage against the Soviet Union.

"The question presents itself why the two governments--Norwegian and Turkish--provide opportunity for such hostile activity of U.S. intelligence services. After all, nobody is threatening Norway or Turkey. There is a single reply. They provide scope for the Pentagon and its dangerous plans," RUDE PRAVO concludes.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS MEET 22 JANUARY

LD241025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Presidiums of both chambers of the Federal Assembly met in Prague today to discuss a report on the activity of the Federal Assembly after the 15th CPCZ Congress and its tasks up to the end of its third parliamentary term. They also discussed the securing, by political and organizational means, of the plans for work by both chambers in 1979. The Presidiums also discussed the preparation of the 11th joint session of both chambers which will have on its agenda a report of the Federal Government on the fulfillment of its program.

The Presidium of the Chamber of the People discussed the preparation of its fourth separate session on the subject: The securing of fuels and energy and their economical use as the necessary prerequisite for the further development of socialist society.

The Presidium of the Chamber of Nations discussed the preparation of the fourth separate session of the Chamber which will center its attention on increasing the effectiveness of control in securing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

At the close the Presidiums of both chambers discussed the current state of preparations for the spring session of the interparliamentary union to be held in Prague in April this year.

NEW MEASURES PENALIZE POOR PRODUCTION QUALITY

AU241352 Prague PRACE in Czech 23 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Article by EngStanislav Sourek of the CSSR Ministry of Finance: "Sanctions for Poor Quality Production"]

[Excerpts] A number of measures were adopted in the past to support and stimulate an increase in production quality. We still have, however, large reserves in production quality. Many products display poor quality, which represents great losses for our national economy. Poor quality production literally foils the results of our work and causes great social losses. In some cases the impression is given that neither material incentives nor the moral interest in the good reputation of the enterprise or a trademark are effective, because poor quality products are constantly appearing on foreign and domestic markets. This shows an insufficient sense of responsibility in the plants, enterprises and economic production units and especially bears witness to the low level of management work.

It is thus not enough to stimulate and support high quality production: at the same time it is inevitable to penalize poor quality production. This is why on 1 January 1979 new measures came into effect aimed at more effective sanctions for poor quality production. These measures are contained in the instructions of the State Planning Commission, the Federal Ministry of Finance and other federal central organs that were issued specifically for this purpose.

What Is the Essence of the Measures

The essence of the new measures against poor quality production consists in that losses arising from poor quality production will either fully or partially reduce the decisive indices of the enterprise's activity (particularly the value of sales, the output, gains and profitability). These losses will affect the evaluation of the results of enterprises, allocations to the material incentive funds (such as the fund for gratuities or the fund for cultural and social needs) and the material interest of ranking personnel. Reduced results caused by losses from poor quality production will also directly influence the level of wages.

As a consequence, poor quality production will directly affect the personal and collective material interest of the workers of an enterprise. This can represent--wherever insufficient attention is paid to production quality--a considerable impact on wages, gratuities, shares of economic results and bonuses. It is therefore necessary to immediately adopt effective measures in all enterprises against poor production quality to avoid these justified sanctions altogether or to reduce them gradually to the lowest possible degree.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS, LAGS FOR 1978 REPORTED

LD250025 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Czechoslovakia's economy continued to develop and the living standard grew in 1978. The plan of gross industrial production was exceeded, just as the plan of the purchase of almost all basic animal products, and foreign trade coped with its tasks well on the whole.

Gross industrial production rose by five per cent as compared with 1977, i.e. 0.5 per cent more than planned, the biggest increment being recorded in heavy engineering (7 per cent), general engineering (8.3 per cent) and in the wood processing industry.

The plan was by far surpassed in supplies for investments and for exports to the socialist countries. However, inconsistent implementation of the plan of the production structure caused certain difficulties in supplies to the home market and exports to the non-socialist states, especially in the engineering branches.

The plan of gross farm production was not fulfilled, but the plan of the purchase of animals for slaughter, poultry and eggs was exceeded.

The volume of works in the building industry grew by 5.7 per cent against 1977, and according to preliminary results, capital construction rose by 6.6 per cent.

Exports were planned to rise by 5.7 per cent and imports by 6.5 per cent, but the increments were 7.9 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively, as compared with the previous year. The planned rate of growth of exports to non-socialist states was not achieved.

NEW REGULATION DEGREE ON ENERGY SITUATION

AU241340 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jan 79 pp 1-2 AU

[unattributed report: "Good Operation of the Eighth Degree"]

[Summary] In a press conference in Prague on 22 January representatives of institutions in charge of the Czechoslovak energy system briefed journalists on the energy situation following the declaration of the eighth regulation degree. According to Eng J. Posta, director of the Central Energy Control, electricity production and consumption are more balanced now throughout the CSSR territory and the coal reserves of electric power stations are increasing. The shortage of railroad cars, however, makes it impossible to transport all extracted coal to the power stations. At present, attention is focused on supplying the Melnik, Opatovice and, in particular, the Chvaletice power plants with coal. The supplies of the Chvaletice power station are, however, dependent on the restoration of river traffic on the Labe, which is beginning to freeze again.

After declaring the eighth regulation degree, which affects 400 large consumers, energy consumption in the Czech Socialist Republic dropped in the first shift by 820 megawatts, in the second shift by 660 megawatts and in the third shift by 530 megawatts. Its effect has proved to be 100 percent.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA--Prague, 18 Jan, CETEKA--A program of the realization of the Czechoslovak-Austrian agreement on cooperation in the sphere of culture, education and science was signed here today on the basis of the talks of the joint Czechoslovak-Austrian commission held in Prague, January 16-18, the program includes provisions concerning cooperation between scientific and educational institutions, exchange of experts, scholarships, study materials and information. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD]

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

DW241213 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1109 GMT 24 Jan 79 DW

[Arno Friendmann commentary]

[Text] What does Carter really want, peaceful cooperation or confrontation? This question becomes obvious upon an initial review of his State of the Union Message in which sober objectivity and incomprehensible recourses to the terminology of the past alternated, a terminology that had been thought obsolete.

This is the one Carter, the objective Carter: The new basis of international cooperation that we are seeking does not exclude any nation. Cooperation with the Soviet Union serves the cause of peace, for in the nuclear age world peace must include peace between the two powers; and this must mean the control of nuclear weapons. SALT-II, the limitation of strategic arms, is not based on feelings but on the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union respectively. Both nations are sharing a powerful common interest, namely, mitigating the threat of nuclear war.

We could agree with the U.S. President were he, in keeping with his own words, seeing in the Soviet Union a negotiating partner and not an adversary. For, if we are considered adversaries, Leonid Brezhnev declared in an interview with the U.S. news magazine TIME a few days ago, it would be difficult indeed to achieve a systematic deepening and expansion of cooperation.

Such antagonist terms--a return to times when one wanted to negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of strength--also can be found in Carter's message. World-wide cooperation, said the U.S. President, must take place from a position of national and military strength. America's military power is a significant factor for security and stability in the world, said Carter literally. It is, therefore, only reasonable that Congress adopt the new U.S. military budget as presented.

That record budget for arms purposes is supposed to be higher than ever before in U.S. history, not even in times of war: A total of $142.2 billion, that would be about 11 billion more than in the current fiscal year, to be spent on new nuclear arms, missiles, planes and war vessels.

In his message Carter raised more questions than he was giving answers. The basic question asked in the beginning still remains open: Does he want peaceful cooperation or confrontation?

HONECKER, SWEDISH VPK'S WERNER STRESS SOLIDARITY

LD242326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Lars Werner, chairman of the Swedish Communist Left Party [VPK], for a friendly discussion. Also present were Bo Hammar, Politburo member; Berit Grundstrom, chairman of the Ostergotland Executive; Lars Johansson, chairman of the Alvsborg Executive; and Peter Pettersson, member of the Communist Youth League Executive. A detailed exchange of views was held on the policy of the SED and the VPK as well as on topical issues of the international situation and the international communist and workers' movement.

The representatives of the two parties agreed to develop further cooperation between the SED and the VPK in the spirit of internationalist solidarity. They resolutely oppose all forms of anticommunism as well as the slanderous campaigns of imperialism against communist parties. During the conversation, the will of the SED and the VPK to continue in the future to work for the development of all-round, mutually advantageous cooperation between the GDR and Sweden, was stressed.

Erich Honecker and Lars Werner briefed each other on the increased solidarity work of the two parties for the Vietnamese people, who are developing socialism, and for the peoples in Laos and Kampuchea. They stressed the need for increased support to the peoples in Indochina and for all other peoples struggling for freedom and independence.

The representatives of the SED and the VPK were in accord in stressing the need to end the arms race stirred up by aggressive imperialist forces. It is important, by means of joint actions by the communists and workers' parties and all peace-loving forces, to secure the process of detente and to bring about disarmament. All attempts to return to the times of the "cold war" must be resolutely opposed. Proceeding from the crucial importance of the communist movement for the struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy and social progress, Erich Honecker and Lars Werner spoke out in favor of consolidating the action unity and cooperation between communists and workers' parties on the basis of the doctrines of Marx, Engels and Lenin. They stressed the topical importance of the Berlin Conference of European communist and workers' parties.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets Fischer

LD241414 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, began their official talks today in the GDR Foreign Ministry. The ministers are discussing questions of fraternal cooperation and are holding an extensive exchange of views on the current international situation.

Foreign Ministers' Speeches

LD242151 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2016 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--For two decades socialism has found a firm home through Cuba on the American continent. This was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in Berlin today during a dinner in honor of his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, who arrived in the GDR yesterday.

Fischer paid tribute to the successful development of the friendly country, which is highly regarded among the nonalined states: "The effective internationalist assistance rendered today by revolutionary Cuba to the peoples fighting for their national and social liberation meets with the esteem of all forces of progress and peace." The GDR and Cuba are working actively in removing the conflicts in various parts of the world unleashed by imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. The GDR foreign minister expressed his satisfaction with the friendly cooperation between the GDR and Cuba, which in the past years has developed and strengthened in all respects, and which in the future "will attain even greater dimensions."

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli during the dinner discussed international developments. There is no doubt "that the forces fighting in the world against imperialism for their national liberation, social progress and full sovereignty are on the advance."

Referring to the movement of nonalined states, the Cuban guest said that the coming sixth summit in Havana would "contribute decisively toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of this movement, as well as toward escalating the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid, and toward the development of just economic relations between all states."

Cuba is paying first-rate attention to the just struggle waged by the African peoples for their national independence, Malmierca emphasized. He assessed the victory of the people of Kampuchea as a cause for joy for all revolutionary forces. In conclusion the foreign minister came out against the dictatorship of the Somoza regime in Nicaragua and the terror policy of the fascist military junta in Chile.

REPORTAGE ON AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets Stoph

AU241402 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Cordial Talks With the Guest From Afghanistan: Willi Stoph Receives Professor Suma; Cultural Accord Signed"]

[Summary] "Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on 22 January Prof Mahmud Suma, minister of higher education of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, for cordial talks during which the interlocutors revealed their governments' views concerning important international problems."

Willi Stoph assured the guest of the GDR's great attention and interest in the Afghan peoples' efforts to overcome the difficult legacy of the past and gave an account of the initiatives by the GDR's working people to implement the tasks set forth at the Ninth SED Congress and for the preparation of the 30th GDR anniversary.

"Participating in the talks were Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister for university and technical school matters, and Fath Gol Momand, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the GDR.

"On the same day Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Prof Mahmud Suma signed a cultural agreement between the governments of the GDR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

Both ministers underscored that the cultural agreement will provide a good basis for the further deepening of the friendly, trustful and close cooperation between the GDR and Afghanistan.

Education Agreement Signed

ID240950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 23 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister for university and technical school matters, and Prof Mahmud Suma, Afghan minister of higher education, today, signed an agreement on cooperation in the field of higher education.

In it both sides give their assurance that, on the basis of the cultural agreement signed the previous day in Berlin, they will develop the exchange of experiences and promote cooperation in science, education and training. Part of the agreement is cooperation between Berlin's Humboldt University and Kabul University.

The same day, the last day of the visit Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, and Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received Professor Suma for talks.

ADN: TUDEH PARTY SECRETARY SUPPORTS SHI'ITE INITIATIVES

LD241828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York--Nuroddin Kianuri, secretary of the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party, stressed in an interview for NEWSWEEK that the party supports the initiatives of the national Shi'ite leadership, which are oriented toward the overthrow of the monarchy, the formation of an Islamic republic and the convening of an assembly to draft a constitution. These initatives also envisage the drafting of a new constitution, which is to lead to the formation of a national government. "We advocate the safeguarding of democracy for the people and the utilization of the national wealth in the interests of all the people," Kianuri said.

The Tudeh Party secretary stressed the readiness of his party, illegal since 1949, "to cooperate with those political forces which advocate putting an end to the rule of U.S. imperialism in Iran and which advocate that no more expensive arms be purchased."

POLITBURO MEMBERS ADDRESS PARTY KREIS DELEGATE CONFERENCES

AU241555 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 22 January carries on pages 3 and 4 eight reports totaling 7,000 words on SED kreis delegate conferences held on 21 January. The reports contain summaries of remarks by the following SED Central Committee Politburo or candidate Politburo members, mostly on domestic topics: Hermann Axen, Joachim Hermann, Guenter Mittag, Werner Felfe, Willi Stoph, Horst Dohlus, Inge Lange and Egon Krenz.

According to the reports, the following kreis first secretaries were reelected at the conferences: Prenzlau--Kurt Guter; Muehlhausen--Richard Hansetz; Boehlen--Saarfried Thiele; Merseburg--Gustav Waschkowitz; Saalfeld--Wolfgang Heiland; Grimma--Manfred Hohe; Zossen--Fritz Neitzel; Werner Henze was elected first secretary of the Eberswalde kreis leadership, replacing Fritz Beuel who did not run for the post "because of assuming another function."

While speaking to the delegates of Boehlen Kreis, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, "dealt extensively with the world-determining influence of socialism whose growing power to date has hindered imperialism from unleashing a worldwide war to implement its reactionary objectives. Repeatedly interrupted by applause, Guenter Mittag pointed out: 'Whatever problems we may look at in the development of our GDR, they are always and quite substantially affected by the worldwide class conflict between socialism and imperialism. Thereby our position is, firmly at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, to do everything possible for the further strengthening of real socialism. We always proceed from the fact that socialism and peace are indivisible. The stronger socialism is, the safer is peace.'"

In the course of her statement, Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, addressing the Grimma Kreis delegates, "dealt with the Moscow session of the Political Consultative Committee of the participant states of the Warsaw Pact. She stressed that at this conference the states of the socialist alliance have submitted with the unanimously adopted declaration a militant program for immediate fundamental steps in the interest of peace, the termination of the arms race, disarmament and international cooperation. 'Thus they have proved to the entire world that the historic initiative for securing peace rests in our hands because peace is commensurate with socialism.' Inge Lange underscored that at the same time steps were initiated at the Moscow conference that are necessary and indispensable in view of the armament pursued by NATO and the aspirations against socialism and interests of the peoples pursued thereby. 'This is required by the secure protection of our socialist gains and our work on socialist construction.'"

DPA: INTRA-GERMAN BORDER COMMISSION MEETING ENDS

LD251200 Hamburg DPA in German 1041 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] East Berlin--A 2-day meeting of the intra-German Border Commission ended this morning in Magdeburg. Routine matters only were dealt with at the first meeting since the signing of the government protocol last November on the course of the border between both German states. Subjects dealt with included the maintenance of the border markings and problems connected with border waters. It was learned from within the Federal Republic's delegation that meetings of the Border Commission will in the future be held less often. The next meeting will be held in Kissingen in March.

Ministerialdirigent Guenther Pagel from the Federal Ministry of the Interior, who has led the West German delegation for the past 5 years, attended the Magdeburg meeting for the last time in this capacity. His successor is Dr Peter Fuesslein from the Bonn Ministry of the Interior. Ambassador Karl Kormes from the GDR Foreign Ministry also resigned as head of the GDR delegation.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR TRANSIT VIOLATION

AU181100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--on 16 January 1979 the Halle Bezirk court sentenced FRG citizen Regina Kieser to 6 years imprisonment for crimes committed under paragraph 105 of the penal code involving misuse of the transit agreement.

Regine Kieser was recruited by the neofascist and provocateur Arnulf-Winfried Priem, and was given training and assignments in the criminal gang of Hans-Juergen Schneider--a West Berlin citizen with a record of several previous convictions for theft--for the premeditated misuse of the transit agreement and the GDR's generous visiting arrangements for FRG citizens.

Carrying out one of her escort trips, on which Kieser used a car fit for the scrapheap, which did not meet operational and traffic safety standards and the reckless use of which in road traffic endangered the life and health of transit travelers and other persons, she unscrupulously and irresponsibly took along as a camouflage her 2 year-old boy. The "Renault 16" car used for the crime, with the registration number B-XY 833, was impounded.

CARTER'S ADDRESS HAS NO NATIONWIDE EFFECT

LD242232 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Eva Vertes commentary]

[Excerpts] How does President Carter view the state of the United States, and how does U.S. public opinion view it? Why has the President decided to raise the military budget this year at the expense of social measures? Eva Vertes answers these questions, among others, in her commentary:

It is an old tradition in the United States that at the start of the year, when the legislature resumes its work after the long winter vacation, in the old or, as this time after the autumn elections, in a new composition, the President stands before the members of the Congress--thanks to television, before practically the whole country--and delivers his address, called the State of the Union. In this, in accordance with the title, he analyzes current domestic and foreign political trends of the United States.

This January speech, opening the political season, is generally followed with closer interest then are other presidential pronouncements.

Other factors were added to it this year: The country's diagnosis now given by Carter took place midway through his presidency; a year from now he will be battling to win the presidential nomination for the second time. Expectations were also raised about the stand he will take on two important events of U.S. foreign policy: The signing of the SALT treaty and the visit by the Chinese deputy premier to the United States.

Taking into consideration all aspects, the effect was rather a moderate one not only among the Republicans, the opposition, but also among the Democratic Party legislators. The main objection was that although the President had promised vaguely worded new foundations, the new elements were missing from the analysis. It is a fact that Carter gave prominence to a new SALT treaty and named it as the year's most important task that both Congress and public opinion should accept that the agreement be concluded. This was a gesture toward the proponents of Soviet-U.S. relations.

At the same time he went out of his way to stress the significance of U.S. military strength. As we heard, the President urged the construction of a well-balanced and stable world from a position of strength for the United States and its allies. As he said, together with the NATO allies, the strategic potential of the United States must be maintained and its military strength must be modernized and strengthened. This was a gesture toward those whom we call, in a simplified way, the anti-SALT forces in the legislature.

The President mentioned Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping] visit to the United States, starting on Monday, as the beginning of a new, hopeful era. At the same time he spoke of bills on the basis of which the United States would wish further to guarantee Taiwan's prosperity and security.

The picture painted by Carter of the economic situation in the United States has been described as gratuitously rosy. The liberal wing of his party at once attacked economy measures proposed to benefit the armed forces and to the detriment of poor people. The State of the Union is not always as described by the presidents in January. This year this is particularly true and this is probably why the expected nationwide effect of the speech has not materialized.

COMMENT ON EGYPT'S RELATIONS WITH ARAB WORLD

LD241248 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 23, (MTI)--"Egypt is using the forced interruption in the negotiations with Israel for improving relations with the other Arab states", claims NEPSZABADSAG, the HSWP's central newspaper, in an article issued on Wednesday. It then asks: "On what basis does Cairo intend to make a resumption in the inter-Arab relations? Signs indicate that on the earlier basis, states the answer, adding that apart from the unaltered starting point (that is, provided that the other states accept the Egyptian-Israeli bargaining 'solidarity may develop again') also new stresses can be detected in statements made in Cairo suggesting a certain change, compared with earlier months. First of all it is a stress of self-justification: Have we not told that we won't sign a separate agreement, have we not told that all that we had been accused of has been unfounded. Another novelty, compared to previous months, is that statements with fierce accusation disappeared from the press. Currently much more is talked about solidarity, fraternity and cooperation.

"As for the Arab countries," carries on the article, "new year has brought in a change in their policy concerning Egypt. Their attitude is marked by waiting, by the 'clause of waiting' of the Baghdad conference. The summit meeting worked out resolutions and penal regulations and their coming into force was made subject to the condition whether Egypt signs the separate agreement or not". The commentator then notes: "The Camp David agreement and the elaborated Egyptian-Israeli peace accord are such that no Arab state can accept them. Should Egypt proceed on this path, then the member states of the Arab league deprive it of the benefits and advantages granted for the Arab states. This message is important because every member state of the Arab league was represented at the conference. That summary of the differing views warned Cairo more than more radical and immediate measures taken by a smaller group could have done."

"No one can state that the separate peace accord between Egypt and Israel has not yet been signed because pressure by the Arab states made Cairo reconsider it. Several other factors have also been involved here: The attitude of the Palestinians living on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, the influence of the events in Iran on the area, the United States' political commitments elsewhere and last but not least Israel's attitude", refers the commentator to an earlier remark claiming that Israeli leaders who are negotiating with Egypt do their best to prove that the Arab concerns are justified. As if it was of equal importance for Israeli leaders to prove that by the agreement Egypt had quitted the Arab community.

In conclusion the article states: "Signs indicate that the United States is preparing to make another step. Presumably towards a summit. But the dispute between Egypt and the Arab states is a warning also for Washington. It must be much more cautious if it asks Egypt to make another concession. And as far as the pressure on Israel is concerned, the negotiations held so far have proved the limits of that."

WARSAW RADIO COMMENTS ON CARTER SPEECH, U.S. REACTION

LD242205 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Jan Zakrzewski commentary]

[Text] I was astonished by the modest agency coverage of the reports and comment on President Carter's Message on the State of the Union--a comment to the effect that the message contained nothing new and nothing to appeal to the imagination. All American states love their symbols, their state colors, state flowers, state animals, state birds. U.S. presidents in Washington also love symbols, and at some stages during their term of office they announce the slogan by which they would like the period to be known.

Today Jimmy Carter launched his slogan: New Foundations. Some time ago President Roosevelt announced his New Deal, which amounted to something like a new distribution of wealth. He did it at a time when it was necessary to find a way out of the economic crisis. President John Kennedy later announced his New Frontier when he felt that the public wanted a fresh image of authority.

Carter has proclaimed his New Foundations when it is necessary to find a way out of the economic crisis and from the state of threat to world peace. When we look at Carter's slogan, we are tempted to interpret it as an effort to build new foundations on which the campaign against inflation would be built on the home front, and to find peace and forms of coexistence in the international arena.

With his message Carter tried to convince others that the United States has no ambition to play the role of policeman but does want to play the role of a world agent for peace, or perhaps an agent for world peace. But his speech did not make clear what the United States has to offer the world before it could take on the role of such an agent.

Carter appealed for support for the strategic arms limitation treaty which is at present being negotiated by the United States and the Soviet Union. He also appealed for maintaining a powerful U.S. military infrastructure.

To many commentators Carter's words: "We are building foundations for truly worldwide cooperation" appear to be a slogan which cannot be supported by argument. In the first few hours since the message was read, many U.S. opposition politicians criticized it. For example, John Rhodes, leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives, said that it contained no real message and was full of empty words.

FIRST SECRETARY GIEREK RECEIVES CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI

LD241945 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today received in the Sejm building Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, chairman of the episcopate conference. In accordance with agreements reached in October 1977, they continued to exchange views on the most important affairs of the people and church, which are of great importance for the right way of arranging relations and for cooperation between the church and state, for the unity of the nation in the cause of working for the prosperity of the Polish People's Republic, and for strengthening its position in the world.

GIEREK LETTER TO WORKERS SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCES

LD242305 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has written a letter to the workers self-government conferences [KSR]. It is the fundamental provision of this year's national socioeconomic plan, Edward Gierek writes, that social aims and striving for better coordination of economic processes which are more difficult to carry out than originally envisaged, should invariably take precedence. The Politburo of the party Central Committee, the letter says, asks you comrades to make sure that KSR organs carry out a detailed analysis of draft plans for 1979. Take into consideration the best possible methods of putting into effect the tasks you undertake, and the possibilities of exceeding them in the output of market and export goods. May your approach to these tasks be the measure of your party, civic and social responsibility. Of particular importance here will be the right kind of preparation and conduct of KSR sessions. Improved effectiveness of management should be the superior guideline for every effort undertaken during KSR sessions. The KSR and its organs should center their attention above all on better adaptation of output to social needs, on regular output of goods of better quality, on improvement in the management of labor and material resources, stronger discipline and better utilization of the time during which people, machines and installations are employed.

JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES WARSAW ZBOWID CONGRESS

LD242242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Ninth Congress of the Metropolitan Voivodship of Warsaw Organization of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] met today at the offices of the Council of Ministers. The debates were attended by Piotr Jaroszewicz, president of the ZBOWID Supreme Council, and the capital's top officials, Alojzy Karkoszka and Jerzy Majewski. A report was read by Witold Dryll, chairman of the Warsaw committee of ZBOWID. Piotr Jaroszewicz took part in the discussion which followed.

On behalf of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the government, he conveyed to the war veterans appreciation for their work and service to the socialist fatherland. Speaking about the main currents in the work of the ZBOWID Warsaw organization, the speaker stressed, inter alia, that the work will be facilitated by this year's celebrations of important anniversaries: the 35th anniversary of People's Poland and the 40th anniversary of Nazi Germany's attack on Poland.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz said that as co-authors of Poland's most recent history, as those who by their blood and with weapons in hand proved their patriotism, the veterans can claim their particular right to popularize the truth about the war years and occupation, to take part in the formation of our community's awareness of history. They also have a singular duty to react vigilantly to all manifestations of anti-Polish and antisocialist activities by forces hostile to us. We are obliged to exercise particular vigilance vis a vis the neofascist and cold war tendencies and groups which are making their appearance in the West.

Mindful of the years of terror and Hitlerite bestiality which cannot and must not be erased from man's memory, we protest resolutely against the efforts made in the FRG to apply the statute of limitations to Hitlerite crimes.

The subject prevailing in the debate, which was attended by those who participated in the struggle against fascism on all fronts of World War II, resistance fighters and veterans of struggle and work, was the slogan: Yesterday First in Battle--Today First in the Work for People's Poland.

Further Report

LD250958 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] The Ninth Congress of the Metropolitan Voivodship of Warsaw Organization of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] met today at the offices of the Council of Ministers.

"A speech was made during the discussion by Piotr Jaroszewicz, who on behalf of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of State and government and the central council of the association, conveyed to those present acknowledgement for their work achievements and their service to peace. Referring to the significance of the present ZBOWID voivodship congresses, the speaker stressed that we are approaching the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. This is the perfect occasion to examine the internal logic and the dictates of the country's history, in order to draw inspiration with pride from common deeds accomplished since World War II, and especially in the seventies, to consider how to continue to build the patriotic unity of the Poles on the basis of due consideration for the basic rights of the people and the state, what to do to increase our achievements in the economy, social life, science and culture.

"After describing the complex economic situation in the country last year and also the difficult struggle with the consequences of a severe winter, the premier expressed his belief that in the first half of this year the arrears in production will be eliminated. Then the speaker concentrated his attention on the efforts of the party and state to further improve the material and social situation of the veterans.

"Referring to ideological educational work by the association, Piotr Jaroszewicz stressed that it centers on issues linked with the consolidation of peace, the deepening of the processes of detente, the approach to disarmament and the creation of a climate of trust in international relations. Peace is the most important problem, and the good of mankind, said the premier. Defending peace and rendering it universal and irreversible is the main task of the socialist community united in the Warsaw Pact, and of all progressive, realistic forces in the world.

"This was expressed in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries which met recently in Moscow. Peace is necessary for us to fulfill our national aspirations and aims, for our life and development.

"Poland, together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, will continue to do everything in order to stop the arms race intensified by the aggressive NATO forces, prevent a new world war and make detente and peaceful cooperation the basic norm in international relations. The project on the education of the society in the spirit of peace submitted by Poland to the United Nations, and supported by nearly all countries of the world, will serve well the construction of the infrastructure of peace and the sphere of human awareness, stated Premier Jaroszewicz."

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS CARTER'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

AU250950 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The U.S. domestic and foreign policies and their major trends and future aspects were presented by President Jimmy Carter in his State of the Union address in Congress. The first part of the address deals with the domestic situation, and in it the President dwelt on the difficulties facing the country: Unemployment, inflation, high federal expenditures, increases in the cost of medical care, shortage of adequate housing, deterioration in the living conditions of the underprivileged classes of Americans.

Stating that inflation is a burden for all Americans, Jimmy Carter said among other things, quote: "No American family should be forced to choose between food, health care and decent housing because the cost of any of these necessities has climbed out of reach."

The American chief executive mentioned, however, that the administration's anti-inflation program is based on reduced government spending and on certain restrictions in the area of prices and wages.

In the second part of the State of the Union address, the President emphasized the administration's efforts to build a new foundation for U.S. foreign policy, aimed at promoting extensive international cooperation, so that, the President said, the United States becomes a peace factor in the world.

After pointing out that the United States will further strengthen its military capacity, in cooperation with the NATO countries, Jimmy Carter stated that in our age national security requires more than military might, stressing along this line that, we quote: "The choice is not which superpower will dominate the world. None can and none will. The choice instead is between a world of anarchy and destruction, or a world of cooperation and peace." The speaker added that the American Government is endeavoring to develop cooperation with all states. Thus, he stated that the United States is entering a hopeful era in its relations with China, the country with one fourth of the world's population.

As for cooperation with the Soviet Union, President Carter said this serves the cause of peace, for in the nuclear age world peace must include peace between the superpowers. The U.S. President stressed that this necessarily means control of nuclear arms, and in this context he spoke on the SALT II agreement. Specifying that almost all the issues of the negotiations have been solved, and that if the negotiations are continued in good faith an agreement will be reached, the American chief executive admitted, however, that a SALT agreement will not end the danger of a world war. However, it will certainly reduce that danger, just as it will enhance efforts to ban nuclear tests and to stop the spread of atomic weapons to other countries.

President Carter also emphasized that the United States is endeavoring to find a peaceful solution to the conflicts in Iran, Nicaragua, Cyprus, Namibia, Rhodesia and the Middle East.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FINNISH CP DELEGATION 24 JAN

AU241807 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, this afternoon received the Finnish Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Olavi Poikolainen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and party Central Committee secretary, and Vasile Musat, party Central Committee secretary.

The delegation leader extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, on behalf of the party leadership and the Finnish communists, as well as good wishes for health and success in leading the work of building socialism in Romania.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guests to convey warm greetings to the Finnish Communist Party chairman and to the party Central Committee, together with best wishes for success in the struggle for defending the interests of the Finnish people.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the good relations of solidarity and close comradely cooperation between the RCP and the Finnish Communist Party; relations which are based on esteem and mutual respect, and asserted their common desire to expand and deepen these relations in the interest of the general cause of socialism and social progress, and of expanding cooperation between Romania and Finland to the benefit of both peoples. The sides expressed the determination of the two parties to take joint action to strengthen the unity and solidarity between the communist and workers parties in the spirit of the principles of equality and mutual respect, and voiced the will of the RCP and of the Finnish Communist Party to contribute to the unity of all revolutionary, progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for promoting detente in international relations and the new policy of peaceful cooperation among all nations to consolidate peace and security throughout the world. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship that characterizes the relations between the RCP and the Finnish Communist Party.

Delegation Departs 25 Jan

AU251042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0936 GMT 25 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25 Jan--The delegation of the Finnish Communist Party led by Olavi Poikolainen, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the FCP, left Bucharest on January 25 after having visited Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

EARTHQUAKE IN VRANCEA REGION REPORTED

LD242102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1954 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24 Jan--On January 24, 1979 at 17 hours 58 minutes and 28 seconds, Bucharest time, an earthquake with a magnitude of 4.5 (Richter scale) occurred in Romania, in the Vrancea area at a depth of 110 km. The intensity of the earthquake in the epicentral area was of 4 degrees (Mercalli scale). The earthquake was felt in Bucharest (3 degrees), Birlad (3 degrees) and Vrincioaia (3 degrees). No material damages were reported.

BURTICA RECEIVES SPANISH DUKE FOR TALKS ON COMMERCE

LD242114 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24 Jan--On January 24, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Luis Gomez Acebo, duke of Badajoz, paying a visit to Romania. On this occasion problems were discussed regarding the development of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the group of firms of which the guest is a share-holder and the Romanian specialized enterprises. Also present was Jose Carlos Gonzalez-Campo Dal-Re, ambassador of Spain in Bucharest.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS CARTER'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

AU240921 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has stated that nearly all SALT-II questions have been solved and that the agreement will be reached soon if, as he said, the Soviet Union continues to negotiate with good will.

Speaking at the joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate, at which he delivered the traditional State of the Union Message, Carter stressed that it is important that the American people understand the importance of this agreement.

VJESNIK REPORTS BREZHNEV'S 'DISCREET' RETURN FROM SOFIA

AU241358 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Milan Bekic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow--On Friday evening Leonid Brezhnev returned to Moscow from his brief and friendly visit to Bulgaria, but for the first time in recent years television carried no coverage of the arrival nor do the Saturday newspapers publish any photographs of the arrival. They carry only a brief TASS news report that, accompanied by Konstantin Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the head of the party and state arrived by air from Sochi, where he had made a brief stopover on his return from Sofia.

Working "Rest"

Thus, Brezhnev's return from Bulgaria--just as his departure had been--was somewhat discreet. The fact is that as early as 3 days ago it was reported that the talks between Brezhnev and Chernenko and Todor Zhivkov and Politburo members of the BCP Central Committee in Sofia had been concluded and that, as it was stated, Brezhnev had "left for home." And from that time until Friday evening it was not known where his plane had landed, but the conjecture was that the head of the party and state had continued his rest in the Crimea; it was also heard that he had perhaps landed somewhere in the Urals.

There were similar conjectures at the time of his departure, when it was not known which route Brezhnev would be taking on his way to Bulgaria, but when it was finally learned that he was traveling through Romania, it was assumed or even considered certain that he would meet with Romanian President Ceausescu. When this meeting did not materialize, it was then believed that the meeting might take place on Brezhnev's return from Sofia, but, instead of leaving for home by train through Romania, Brezhnev flew over the Black Sea and, as it is precisely stated, "spent a short time in Sochi."

Nothing is known about whom Brezhnev and Chernenko might have met in this well-known vacation resort on the southeastern Black Sea coast under the slopes of the Caucasus Mountains and it is therefore believed that the departure for Sochi was a part of "the working rest." However, some quarters do not exclude the possibility that the Soviet statesman had talks with the sociopolitical and military officials of Transcaucasia, the region which borders on Turkey and Iran. According to a new assumption by some observers, Brezhnev felt "the pulse of the Balkans" in Bulgaria and took a sniff of Turkey, Iran and the Persian Gulf at the far end of the Black Sea.

However, there is no confirmation of these assumptions and therefore the most logical thesis is that, after Bulgaria, Brezhnev spent another day resting in Sochi.

Example of Moving Closer Together

This is all the more likely because Brezhnev himself said in Sofia that it was true that he had come to Bulgaria to rest but that "we have nevertheless found time for talks with our hosts about common affairs." Theoreticians here have been writing for a number of years now about the need for countries of the socialist community to move closer together and to close their ranks. Bulgaria is advancing a step ahead of the other socialist countries in this respect and is emphasizing the need for a more rapid and comprehensive movement closer to the Soviet Union. Still, Brezhnev himself pointed out that he had also discussed the international situation with his hosts in Sofia, and this fact as well as his unexpected departure and "discreet" return give his trip and rest a wider international importance.

IRAN AIRPORT CLOSURE, KHOMEYNI'S SCHEDULED RETURN REPORTED

LD242208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 24 (TANJUG)--Khomeyni's return to Iran has suddenly become uncertain following the closure of Mehrabad Airport, with all access roads guarded by tanks. Troops were moved in today to disperse several thousand people gathered to attend the ceremony of seeing off the Boeing 747 which had been scheduled to fly to Paris and finally bring back the "supreme leader of the revolution".

Captain Akvar Patukhi, head of the special crew on the "revolutionary flight", discovered that "two very important instruments" were missing from the plane. He said he believed the military authorities had sabotaged the flight. The control tower, held by military experts, announced that no Iranian plane had been given permission either to land or take off. No foreign plane either landed in Tehran today. The airport is likely to remain closed until Sunday.

Fears of more riots are mounting in Tehran. The government has been organizing at city stadiums and outside the parliament building demonstrations which are no longer described as pro-shah but pro-constitution, while the opposition distributed leaflets today saying it will oppose such manoeuvres. Riots are feared regardless of whether Khomeyni will arrive or not. His supporters are reported to have left cities and towns to attend his arrival here. About ten millions of them may gather to welcome him back, according to some estimates. But the army has blocked the south-bound roads leading to the capital.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON OCCUPATION OF CAMBODIA HELD

AU242015 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 20 Jan 79 p 27 AU

[Report by Miran Sustar on DELO roundtable discussion "On the Occupation of Kampuchea"; those taking part are Joze Smole, chairman of the Commission for International Cooperation attached to the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia; writer Bojan Stih; Janez Stanic, foreign policy editor of Ljubljana television; Dr Anton Bebler, professor at the faculty of sociology, political science and journalism; Danilo Slivnik, secretary of the Committee for International Activities of the Republican Council of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia; and DELO journalists Tit Dobrsek, Andrej Novak, Bozidar Pahor, Jaka Stular and Miran Sustar]

[Excerpts] DELO: What are the reasons for Vietnam deciding on an occupation of Kampuchea, why did they do it at the present moment and what is our political assessment of this act?

Bebler: What we have is probably the first "clear" example of a real war with an occupation between socialist states. Until now we have had a number of frictions as well as border conflicts between socialist states. We know of cases of the armed forces of a socialist state or a group of socialist states having been used on the territory of another socialist state against its wish, but until now there was no true war between socialist states. One historic dimension of this occurrence is that the ideal of 19th century socialism, the ideal of Marx and Engels, has been definitively destroyed: They foresaw that when capitalism was overthrown and socialism won in some countries or a majority of them, there would be an end to armaments, wars, armed violence and an end to the use of force in international relations.

DELO: This broaches a number of questions. How did this war between socialist states come about? Was it because ideological aspects were not in the foreground, but two state policies came into conflict? How will this be reflected in the international workers movement? We would tie to this the question of clashes of nationalisms within socialist states.

Stih: Even in Marx' time the problem of socialism and of socialist trends of development was something more than the development of the state structure and something less than it. I think that such conflicts as the Czech crisis, the present one in Kampuchea, the Berlin crisis in 1953 or the ones in Hungary and Poland 3 years later, and the present crisis in a number of countries demand that one think again about Marx' political assessment made in 1848 concerning geopolitical tectonics. The question of nationalisms is important.

Stanic: This is undoubtedly the first war between socialist states. Now it is a question of terminology whether this is socialist or not. There are no criteria for judging this and we cannot bestow on anyone the right to determine such criteria.

Obviously it is a clash of two nationalisms. Nationalisms are strong not only in Indochina but also in East Europe, in the so-called socialist camp.

However, until now there have been no clashes in the socialist camp between smaller member-countries, which feel their nationalisms and are burdened by potentially strong conflicts. Until now crises and conflicts have always occurred between one of the small member-countries of the [socialist] camp and the Soviet Union. Now in Indochina for the first time war has occurred between two small socialist states, one of which is a member of the [socialist] camp, and the Soviet Union did not exert its influence for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. I do not want to assert that the Soviet Union was decisive in this conflict, but it had the opportunity and the power to influence a different course in the development of the crisis. It did not do this. In a certain sense it encouraged Vietnam. The Soviet Union carried out, through a small state, an operation which until now was thought capable of being performed only by the Soviet Union. At least in one's imagination, this opens up very unpleasant possibilities.

Smole: We discuss the events in Southeast Asia too much from the position of Soviet policy. The involvement of the Soviet Union is a secondary trait of these events. The primary trait is what is happening in Southeast Asia: Vietnam and its relations with Kampuchea and other neighbors. Vietnam is an independent factor and is not in the hands of one great power or another.

As far as the question is concerned of whether socialism brings peaceful relations among countries, it was Stalin's pressure on our country in 1948 that showed that things will not run simply in socialism. If revolution and a socialist system win, this does not mean that very serious conflicts cannot break out.

DELO: Perhaps it would be good to make a synthesis of what was decisive, or rather what the correlations between various elements are. It is clear that historic elements are significant here. But it is probably also true that Vietnam could not realize its autochthonous interests without a direct link with the Soviet Union.

Bebler: There are two schools of thought about this. One of them ascribes the greater part of historic and political responsibility for what is happening to the Soviet Union and sees in Vietnam an exponent of Soviet policy. The second school of thought sees the essence of the matter in the situation in Southeast Asia and Vietnam, which uses the alliance with the Soviet Union only as a means for pursuing its own political aims which are not necessarily and need not always be to the benefit of the Soviet Union. I belong to the second school. In the events that have happened, I see primarily a problem of antagonisms in Southeast Asia, where Vietnam is trying to gain for itself the position of a regional great power opposing China.

The second group of factors explaining this attack I see in the attempt of Vietnam to gain hegemony in the area of former French Indochina.

For the third group of factors which would help to analyze this war, I would look in the elements which are not sufficiently known. These are probably those forces of the internal, political, social and economic life in Vietnam which have perhaps encouraged the action of the Vietnamese leadership against Kampuchea.

Only in the fourth group of factors would I rank the establishment of relations of an almost military alliance between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. This only encouraged this war, but it did not cause it.

DELO: With these four points you listed the inclinations which used to lead Germany in its actions in Europe.

Slivnik: It is useful to pose the question: What is foreign policy? The Marxist theory says that any foreign policy is an extension of domestic policy. This question appears interesting in connection with Vietnam, which is obviously an aggressor.

Smole: We follow a wrong road if we are excessively burdened with an ideological approach. What is essential for our discussion is to note again that the use of force is still very much present in international relations despite all the documents which safeguard the right to sovereignty, noninterference and so forth. We are all concerned above all when big powers join this violation of rights which have been internationally recognized. Yugoslavia has tried to exert influence on Vietnam and Kampuchea to solve these things peacefully.

Stanic: The use of force is a question to which Yugoslavia is very sensitive. It is a tremendous and for me essential question whether the use of force is considered a sin and an exception to the rule or whether it is attempted to make it a rule. [paragraph continues]

Sometimes we live in the illusion that the principles of equality, sovereignty and so forth are really generally accepted and valid. This is not so. Precisely in that part of the world where we are most sensitive, in the socialist world, these principles are not accepted as the first cardinal principle. The Soviet theory and practice strive to prove and confirm that the principle of socialist internationalism is the basic principle and that the other principles--sovereignty, independence and so forth--are subordinated to the interest of the principles of socialist internationalism. The Kampuchean-Vietnamese conflict is not a sin or an exception from this viewpoint. It has become a rule. Since 1953 we have had so many exceptions that they are not exceptions any longer.

Bebler: I would like to turn the question to nonalinement. Among the nonalined, the use of force is a sin. But numerous nonalined states are departing from this principle in practice.

DELO: Two questions are posed after all this: First, we must determine how this situation with which we are faced will reflect on the nonalined countries, and secondly, what tasks arise for Yugoslavia and its policy.

Stanic: As regards the future, I shall state a somewhat cynical thought to the effect that the future development depends much on the situation in Kampuchea. If the regime, which has been overthrown by force is able to conduct a guerilla war, things may develop dramatically. To the extent that one resists, one remains an internationally topical question and possibilities exist...

DELO: Big powers get involved sooner or later in any conflict between small states. Usually this is a factor decisive for the continuation of the conflict, which would quickly die out if it remained in its original autochthonous limits. Therefore it is important to try to answer the question on how the relations among big powers are reflected in the events in Indochina.

Smole: The Soviet Union regards these events from the viewpoint of Sino-Soviet relations. I think that this is not so much a question of socialist internationalism. For the Soviet Union, the essential thing is its relations with China, and it has assessed from this angle that the step it undertook was necessary.

Attempts have already been made to present us as if we were taking sides in Kampuchea in the Sino-Soviet conflict. Yugoslavia is taking the side of the principle of sovereignty. We support the sovereignty of a state, but its internal regime is its own affair.

Stih: This aggression developed in one of its most dangerous forms. On the basis of external force, someone has been given the mandate to represent the Khmer people, and this mandate has been taken away by someone else by force. We are returning to the basic question which arose during the Czechoslovak events. If you ask me as a citizen, I am just afraid. I am not afraid of fighting. I am afraid of who can bestow on whom the mandate of representing a people.

DELO: What must particularly cause concern is the fact that the situation in international relations is such that this bestowing of the mandate has been successful and may be successful in the future, too.

Bebler: What consequences will the Kampuchean tragedy have for the nonalined movement?

Probably very grave. If it comes to a stabilization of the new regime in Kampuchea; and we cannot rule out this possibility, this will certainly strengthen the group of so-called progressive states in the nonalined movement; the states which consistently and persistently advocate an increasingly greater differentiation within the nonalined movement and which demand that the so-called conservative and reactionary members of the nonalined movement be expelled from the movement. The convener of the next meeting of nonalined countries is Cuba, which in the bitter discussions with Sihanouk immediately advocated the positions which are contrary to the principles of the nonalined movement. This will most likely increase the already noticeable resistance of numerous nonalined states to send their top representatives to Havana. In this way Havana would lose its political weight.

Rude Warning to Discipline in the Socialist Camp

Stanic: If in connection with Kampuchea we speak about the relations between the superpowers and about international consequences, this development must also have its influence on Sino-Soviet relations and on the equilibrium between the USSR and China. I believe that the USSR, according to its way of thinking, sees in the present development an important success for its policy in at least three directions. This is compensation for the recent Chinese successes. On the other hand, this is a USSR internal policy success in the sense that the developments in Indochina are an answer to a certain "Chinese nightmare," which is very strong among the Soviet public, and which are at the same time evidence that the USSR is capable of resisting this danger. The third component of this success concerns the socialist camp. Within this camp, this development was a very eloquent warning to discipline.

DELO: Let us return to the influence on nonalinement. In a sense the USSR has already begun a counting in the ranks of the nonalined countries and will most likely continue it. The developments in Indochina have strengthened the radical line which is trying to force an ideological exclusiveness upon the nonalined movement. Will this lead to a strong reaction by other nonalined states, by those states which oppose this policy?

Stanic: The denouement in the Security Council indicates this process. This denouement in the Security Council was positive for the nonalined countries.

Bebler: It was also positive for the defense of international legality.

Smole: The so-called progressive nucleus in the ranks of nonalined countries has, nonetheless, its limitations. How far can it go with its radical course and where can it jeopardize the success of the Havana meeting? A failure in Havana would certainly not be in the interest of the "radical" orientation.

I believe that it is not essential whether the "radicals" among the nonalined countries support the USSR positions. What is vital is what their orientation toward certain international issues is, and toward a concrete implementation of the nonalined principles. It is certain that there will be great difficulties. However, past experience shows that the cohesive force of nonalinement is stronger than the aspirations which some are trying to introduce into this movement from outside, and stronger than the aspirations having a negative effect which are being advocated by certain nonalined states. I believe that in the preparations for the Havana meeting it will be necessary to strongly assert the basic principles of international relations, and from this viewpoint also to sharply condemn various models and plans for interventions.

Speaking about plans, it is necessary to say this. The example of Yugoslavia has demonstrated that everything depends upon the internal soundness and stability of a state. Strategic goals are one thing, the realistic possibilities for implementing them are another. If a state is sound within, then such strategic goals cannot be implemented. When speaking about a so-called fear, we must also stress--if we speak about Yugoslavia--that Yugoslavia is not an object, but rather a subject of international relations. We met similar dangers which we are discussing in connection with Kampuchea during the liberation struggle and after the war. The final answer to the question of how we were able to cope with these dangers is in our internal soundness.

TANJUG REBUTS MOSCOW TV CRITICISM OF REPORTING ON CAMBODIA

LD251150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Last night Moscow television sharply attacked TANJUG's reporting of the events in Kampuchea, asserting that the Yugoslav news agency was spreading falsehoods about the real state of affairs in that country. This was stated by commentator Anatoliy Potapov on the program called "In the World Today," which is broadcast every evening on Moscow television's first channel. However, Anatoliy Potapov did not "elaborate" in any greater detail for the benefit of his viewers on the exact nature of the alleged falsehoods disseminated by TANJUG. Perhaps that is because he would certainly have had to point out that from the first day of the invasion of Kampuchea TANJUG transmitted reports based on the principles of nonalined policy--consistent support and respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of other states, and the inviolability of borders. In fact, these principles were confirmed in the debate and voting in the UN Security Council.

In its efforts to throw the fullest possible and most objective light upon the tragic events afflicting the Kampuchean people, TANJUG has transmitted information from a very broad circle of sources. Every day agency reports from Kampuchea, Vietnam, Moscow, Beijing [Peking] and a dozen other countries are used, which has surely made a contribution to helping the Yugoslav reader gain a true picture of the views of the world public as a whole regarding the invasion of Kampuchea.

However, this has not been the case with Moscow television and other Soviet information media, which since the start of the aggression against Kampuchea have transmitted only their own opinions and opinions coinciding with their own. In other words, were it not for the "criticism" directed against Yugoslav information media, Soviet citizens would be unaware that there are other assessments and views in the world concerning the events in Kampuchea. TANJUG has always advocated critical but full, objective and genuine reporting on all events in the world, never "prescription" or limited imparting of information. Therefore Moscow television's attack on TANJUG may be classified as yet another transparent form of escalation of the attacks made over recent days in Soviet public information media against the Yugoslav press.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SUPPORTS STAND ON CAMBODIAN CONFLICT

LD241516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--At its session today chaired by Nijaz Dizdarevic the Foreign Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly discussed some topical questions of international relations. Introductory information on this was read by Budimir Loncar, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

Having discussed the development of the conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam, the committee gave its full support to the SFRY's principled stand taken by Yugoslav representatives in connection with the outside armed intervention in Kampuchea, Yugoslavia's actions in the UN Security Council and its other activities in connection with this conflict.

The committee stressed that Yugoslavia's stand naturally stems from its independent nonalined policy and from its consistent and constant work for respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of other countries and the inviolability of borders. The committee also stressed that a lack of respect for the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries by imposing--through outside intervention and the policy of accomplished fact--one's own model of social and political system represents an alarming negative precedent with serious long-term consequences for peace and security in individual areas and in the world as a whole.

The committee recalled that the nonalined movement has worked for the principle that disputes and conflicts among individual countries be resolved by peaceful means. At the Belgrade conference the foreign ministers of nonalined countries had once again underlined the need for all conflicts between nonalined countries to be solved exclusively by peaceful means, in keeping with the UN Charter and guided by the principles of nonalined policy. Foreign intervention in Kampuchea caused serious damage to the struggle of nonalined countries.

At its session today the committee stressed as encouraging the fact that during several days of debate in the UN Security Council--on the basis of the resolution of the nonalined countries calling for a cease-fire in Kampuchea and the withdrawal of foreign forces from that country--a majority condemnation of foreign intervention in a sovereign country, the stand that interference in the internal affairs of a country could not be justified on any account, and also the need for the world community to protect the independence and sovereignty of a country were all manifested.

BORBA DISCUSSES YUGOSLAV-ALBANIAN RELATIONS

AU241200 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Zoran Mandzuk article: "Yugoslav-Albanian Relations: Opportunities for Broader Cooperation"]

[Text] Yugoslavia is constantly showing by its concrete actions that cooperation between peoples and states is precisely a sphere that cannot be narrowed down and limited. Such an approach constitutes, specifically and naturally, the basis of our relations with neighbors which show that the desired aims--to either further strengthen relations or overcome problems--cannot fail to be achieved if there is mutual readiness to create a growing mutual trust and understanding precisely through the spread of comprehensive cooperation.

Surrounded by neighbors that occupy all the possible positions in international relations that states can take, Yugoslavia also bases its idea of neighborliness on the conviction that differences are natural and that--realistically perceived and mutually respected--these differences cannot constitute an obstacle to the development of comprehensive cooperation.

However, can the interpretations of differences differ and, if so, to what extent can they differ? This question is raised by the state of relations between Yugoslavia and Albania, two neighboring socialist states which--oriented toward each other--cooperate well in many fields: In trade or culture, for instance.

The community of interests and desires is complemented by the foreign policy activities of Yugoslavia and Albania--although they show manifold differences, both in quality and in essence--being distinctive and autonomous to a high degree. In this respect both Belgrade and Tirana insist to the greatest extent on respect for the principles of national sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs of others. A joint insistence on everyone's inalienable right to decide independently on the method of their internal development--which differs essentially in Yugoslavia and Albania despite their striving for the same social ideal, socialism--supports the belief that reality cannot hinder the development of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation based on broad interests.

Common Interests

This is confirmed by experience--although it can be deceptive at first glance--which unequivocally shows that Yugoslavia and Albania have realized and achieved their interests and strivings in their relations during the time when each of them moved toward its aims along its own path, building its own identity.

The interdependence has not been exhausted by this. The Albanian assessments of the situation in the Balkans and vicinity, summed up by Enver Hoxha who said that an attack on any neighboring country would endanger the vital interests of Albania, too, and that it counts on a reciprocal attitude of its neighbors, proceed from the strivings for the independence of countries and their nonsubordination to the big powers, which is an essential characteristic of Albanian policy. One cannot take exception, either, to the recent statement by Mehmet Shehu who, pointing out that "the policy of our country toward neighboring Yugoslavia has always been clear," stressed that "we believe that ideological and political disagreements with the Yugoslav Government need not be an obstacle to normal state relations between our two countries." Expressing his readiness to further develop normal relations in trade, culture and other sectors of common interest, the Albanian premier concluded that "we wish to live in mutual good understanding and affection with the peoples of Yugoslavia, with whom we fought against the same enemy in the past."

From Principles to--Attacks

Some of Albania's actions--which are in a sharp contradiction to the aforementioned position--raise, however, the question of relations between interests and differences; the question of interpreting differences; the question, really, of the purpose of the recently noticeable contradiction between Albania's principles and some of its practical steps.

Contradictions are manifold and only with difficulty can they be explained rationally. Naturally, one can approach them more easily if one bears in mind the diversity of the stages through which Albanian policy, both toward its neighbors and toward overall international trends, has passed. The roots of this can also be found in the specific nature of the development of Albania's foreign and domestic policy. Resisting everything that is not Albanian and raising strict walls against the outside world, Tirana is orienting itself toward staying outside multilateral trends and processes of world politics. At the same time, various trials in Albania's internal development were accompanied during the last few years by great cadre movements which can be seen as illustrating the complexity of self-isolation. Cautious steps away from this self-isolation are being made through an expansion of relations on "a normal state level" with the states which, as they say in Tirana, have "good intentions" toward Albania.

In this connection a tendency concerning Yugoslavia which has frequently been present has now been strengthened manyfold and is quite noticeable: Frequent and quick attacks by Albanian leaders on our country.

The differences in the international situation and in internal development are becoming--contrary to objective interpretations--a reason for gross attacks on Yugoslavia and on President Tito, and under the form of "an ideological struggle" the basic values of our society are being denied. The claim that it has come to "an irreversible discord of an ideological and political nature with the revisionist leadership in Belgrade" (Enver Hoxha), is being accompanied by an accumulation of extremely negative assessments of the Yugoslav domestic situation. "Warnings" about "discrimination against the Albanian population in Yugoslavia" have been renewed. These warnings clearly disclose irredentist speculations, which represent an appeal to reactionary and nationalist awareness and an attempt to thus provoke a split between the Albanian nationality and other Yugoslav peoples.

This does not exhaust the differences. Although it declares that it advocates non-interference in the internal affairs of others, Albania rejects the Yugoslav self-managing, socialist system from "ideological positions." The attack on self-managing socialism, which is done for various reasons, is in obvious contradiction to Albania's expressed desire to strengthen relations with Yugoslavia, even in those cases when this desire may be motivated by geopolitical reasons. From a negating attitude toward the nonalined movement which has been present for a long time, Albania has recently on occasion changed over to a direct confrontation with the nonalined movement and its policy, although objectively there should not be any opposition between the independent Albanian policy in the world arena and the nonalined policy.

Principles of Neighborly Relations

In a situation in which the development of Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation in certain, although narrow fields clearly points to the purposefulness and value of the further substantial expansion of relations, these attacks on Yugoslavia have a doubly negative effect. First, these attacks are contrary to the easily recongizable interests of the two countries because the very determination to preserve their independence and autonomy is a firm basis for overcoming mistrust and for promoting relations between them. These positions are also not in accordance with the demand of the time which, in reaffirming that the struggle for socialism and its development conforms to general laws--despite the multitude of diversity in approaching a number of problems, dilemmas and conflicts within and between the revolutionary forces--confirms the growing need for a mutual dialog.

An analysis of the motives, essence and aims of these Albanian attacks on Yugoslavia demonstrates that these motives, essence and aims objectively fit in to the logic and aspirations of those who are interested in undermining the stability and in threatening the security of our country--and these are precisely those forces which also constitute a danger for the independence of Albania itself. Undoubtedly this is an additional reason for the two sides to make, jointly and on an equal basis, new efforts to strengthen understanding and promote the situation in the area to which they geographically belong.

Basing their relations toward others on the well-known, firm principles of active peaceful coexistence, Yugoslavia is trying consistently and stubbornly to enlarge and qualitatively expand its links with the world in which neighbors have a special place, and in this connection the application of these principles is not an aim in itself. The application of these principles is primarily a precondition for reaching a state of relations which will make possible the constant development of cooperation between states. [paragraph continues]

Yugoslavia and the LCY have always stressed their determination to contribute fully to a renewal and consolidation of complete friendly cooperation with the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, something which would be--there is no doubt about it--mutually beneficial and in the best interests of the peoples of the two countries, and thus also--by the logic of things--in the interest of broad, progressive changes in the state of relations in the world.

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO YUGOSLAV CHILDREN

LD241338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1054 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On the occasion of the UN-79 international day of the child, the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, has sent the Yugoslav children a message which says:

"Dear children, I would like to address you on this occasion at the very beginning of the year, which has been proclaimed as your year, with the wish that both this year and all the years ahead of you may be happy ones.

"You know that during the national liberation war the older generation won freedom and continued to fight during the postwar construction for better living conditions for our people. In so doing they have always had in mind, above all, your present and your future, (?and are guided by the wish) that you may grow up in freedom and in peace, (?that you may be happy, and that you may have everything) you require for development and all-round progress.

"We are very sorry that there are so many children in the world who are hungry and deprived of basic conditions for physical and intellectual development, and who in some countries are even exposed to terror. This is why in our international cooperation we strive to ensure that all the children in the world may grow up like you, in peace and freedom. We strive to ensure that friendship may bind together the peoples and that by helping one another they may contribute to the more rapid development of the economically underdeveloped countries.

"What the grown-ups are creating for your development are the conditions enabling you to equip yourselves for life in our socialist self-management community. It is up to you to make the best possible use of these conditions, to be active yourselves, and to develop your personality in an all-round way. Let your games and leisure be meaningful, and may they encourage your imagination and creative spirit which without a doubt is the commitment of all those responsible for this. Read as much as you can, acquire and extend your knowledge both in school and outside it, because in this way alone will you be able to satisfy the commitments awaiting you and the duties as the builders of an ever-better life and as conscious self-managers in our society.

"You young people are not encumbered by the negative aspects of the past, in which there was no equality and concord and in which our people were exposed to poverty and all kinds of injustices and troubles. However, the remembrance of these things helps one to grasp more fully the enormity of the achievements of the revolution and of other transformations which are underway and in which you must take part more and more.

"I especially enjoin you to cherish brotherhood and the unity of our nations and nationalities, to contribute to their convergence through various activities and competitions, and through learning and working to enrich all the values of our socialist, self-management society, because this is the guarantee of the freedom of our people and of the overall progress of our Yugoslav community."

"In all these matters I wish you much success, expressing my conviction that you will fulfill our expectations."

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

LD251106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, has sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

"On the occasion of your birthday it gives me the greatest satisfaction to send you sincere greetings and to express my warmest wishes for your personal good fortune, good health and the greatest possible successes in your work for the prosperity of the friendly Romanian people.

"I recall with satisfaction the meetings with you and the talks that we held during your recent visit to Yugoslavia. It am convinced that, with mutual efforts in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding, friendly relations will be further promoted and all-round cooperation further strengthened between our two neighboring socialist countries and between the LCY and the Romanian Communist Party, which is in our mutual interest and in the interest of socialism, peace and equal cooperation in the world."

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA, MAPUTO MEETING

LD242314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 24 (TANJUG)--Today's session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee considered international developments.

Discussing the Kampuchean-Vietnamese war, the committee fully endorsed the principled position upheld by Yugoslavia in the U.N. Security Council on foreign armed intervention in Kampuchea.

Yugoslavia's position, the committee noted, is a corollary of its independent and non-aligned policy, as well as of its consistent advocation of respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of other states and the inviolability of their borders. Disrespect for the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries by imposing, through foreign intervention and the policy of accomplished facts, alien models of social and political order was described as an alarming and negative precedent with serious and long-term repercussions on peace and security in individual regions and the world as a whole.

The committee recalled that the non-aligned movement has been pressing for observance of the principle of settling disputes and conflicts between states peacefully. At the Belgrade conference last year non-aligned foreign ministers reaffirmed the need for resolving all disputes between non-aligned countries by peaceful means alone. Foreign intervention in Kampuchea has seriously harmed non-aligned efforts in this respect, it was said.

The committee noted as encouraging the fact that during the several days of debate in the Security Council, foreign interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state had been condemned by a majority of members and described as wholly unjustifiable.

In reference to the special ministerial meeting of non-aligned countries' Coordinating Bureau in Maputo, the committee concluded that the specific solidarity measures to be taken by the non-aligned and their political and material support for the armed and political struggle of liberation movements and the front-line states would help implement more effectively the decisions and solutions adopted by the United Nations.

The committee pointed to the need for the international community to ensure more energetic and wider support for the uncompromising struggle against the racist regimes in the south of Africa, to work for their isolation through implementing the comprehensive measures provided for by the U.N. Charter, and to extend as much direct aid as possible to the genuine representatives of the peoples of Namibia (SWAPO) and Zimbabwe (ZAPU and ZANU), as well as to the front line states.

The committee underlined Yugoslavia's role in extending moral and political support, and material aid of all kinds, to liberation movements and in developing the liberating where the liberation struggle of African peoples is concerned.

DELEGATIONS TO MAPUTO NONALINED MEETING BEGIN ARRIVING

LD242242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1657 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Maputo, January 24 (TANJUG)--Mozambique is actively preparing for the forthcoming meeting of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau, which is to deal with the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

Mozambique itself was liberated only a year ago, and is therefore vitally interested in completing the process of decolonization and abolishing racism. Mozambique is the initiator and host to this highly important meeting of the non-aligned.

Sri Lankan ambassador to the U.N., Fernando, chairman of the Coordinating Bureau meeting, arrived in Maputo today. The Yugoslav delegation, headed by Ignac Golob, Yugoslav asistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Maputo yesterday evening.

The delegations of other Coordinating Bureau member countries have also arrived here and informal contacts are already underway. The Coordinating Bureau members are Algeria, Afghanistan, Angola, Botswana, Chad, Guyana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Syria, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Vietnam, Zaire and Zambia.

All members of the non-aligned movement have the right to participate, however, and a number of non-members in the Coordinating Bureau are expected to send their delegations to the meeting. In conformity with efforts to democratize the Coordinating Bureau's activities and coordinate non-aligned action between the two summits, this practice is welcome and has so far yielded positive results.

The subject was determined at the bureau's meeting in New York. At the Maputo preparatory meeting the subject will be confirmed and the final agenda adopted for the ministerial meeting which starts on January 29. The preparatory meeting will also consider a draft final document prepared by Mozambique in cooperation with the front line countries and liberation movements in the south of Africa.

Mozambique's Chissano Interviewed

LD241150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0925 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Maputo, January 24 (TANJUG)--Mozambican Foreign Minister Joachim Alberto Chissano has expressed the hope that the non-aligned countries would endeavour to coordinate their efforts in support of the liberation struggle of peoples in the south of Africa at the coming non-aligned Coordinating Bureau meeting in Maputo. In an interview to TANJUG correspondent Bosko Korkodelovic, Chissano said it is necessary to specify measures and determine what would be done in order to strengthen the military actions of the liberation movements and support their diplomatic efforts. The non-aligned Coordinating Bureau will start a week's meeting on Friday to consider, above all, the situation in the south of Africa.

Chissano also expressed the hope that the sensitive position of the front line countries--Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana--will also be considered at the meeting. He expects the Coordinating Bureau to condemn the manoeuvres of imperialists who create "puppets" in this part of the world in an attempt to bring the colonial governments to power.

Minister Chissano assessed the liberation struggle in the South African Republic as developing successfully. The relation of forces is in favour of the liberation forces, not only because the fighting is spreading to the minority regime's economic centres but also because the colonialists have become aware they cannot win the war.

Minister Chissano assessed the relations between Mozambique and Yugoslavia as very good. Both sides are endeavouring to find the ways and means to promote these relations.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON CAUSES OF RECENT WORK STOPPAGES

LD241120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0827 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Income and its distribution were the cause of a short work stoppage a few days ago in one of the three basic organizations of associated labor at the computer factory in Zagreb. In this way about 150 workers of the Elektromehanika shop expressed their dissatisfaction over their greatly reduced personal income for December last year. Work recently stopped in the Uljanik shipyard in Pula for the same reason.

In Croatia and elsewhere in our country work stoppages have never been taboo for the public at large for the simple reason that all political and scientific research shows that in the ultimate analysis the aim of this phenomenon of socialist self-management is the defense of self-management. This was illustrated again in the case of the Zagreb factory and of the shipyard in Pula.

Numerous sociological studies have revealed that in the period dominated by efforts to stabilize self-management, Yugoslavia was a country in which as many as several thousand workers in various branches of industry stopped work every year. Volumes of scholarly studies were published on the underlying reasons for this phenomenon with which our country was "fraught" at one time.

Analyses show that that was a period of assaults by technocratic and nationalistic structures on self-management, and also a period of strong resistance put up by the workers to these attempts, as a result of which self-management always came out reinvigorated because the reasons for work stoppages were more rapidly eliminated.

The reasons for resorting to this ultimate weapon to defend self-management are much rarer now and, unlike earlier work stoppages, as a rule they occur when it is considered, rightly or wrongly, that practice in an environment is an variance with the law on associated labor, that fundamental charter of workers' power. This was the case both in the Zagreb factory and the Pula shipyard.

However, unlike the previous period, phenomena of this kind inevitably pose the question of what communists as individuals and the collective, the trade unions and other socio-political organizations are doing to prevent them from occuring (?in) factories, Uljanik and elsewhere. There are also other questions: What has been done to fully inform the workers on the realization of the program which alone can insure larger incomes? What has been done for the acceptance of the essential fact that the law on associated labor does not mean rights alone but commitments, too?

BORBA COMMENTS ON BULGARIAN BOOK'S CLAIMS TO MACEDONIA

LD241440 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 24 (TANJUG)--"Macedonia, Documents and Material" is the title of a new book in Bulgaria, whose contents represent a renewed denial of the existence of the Macedonian nation, its past and present. The 900-page book glorifies what is actually Greater-Bulgarian self-deceit and once again falsifies the history of the Balkan peoples. This is the conclusion of the Yugoslav daily BORBA which warns of renewed Bulgarian territorial claims to parts of Yugoslav and Greek territory.

The book, published by the Sofia Academy of Sciences, BORBA writes, claims the Macedonians are not a separate nation but part of the Bulgarian nation, as in the past, the Bulgarian nation extended from the Danube to the Aegean Sea and from the Black Sea to the mountains of Albania. The book also states that parts of the Bulgarian, and not the Macedonian nation, live in Yugoslavia and Greece.

The Macedonian people, BORBA writes, which demonstrated exceptional strength in enduring the grave trials of the past and in forming a modern nation, is now summarily deprived of its past by the Bulgarians who, at the same time, contest its authentic present and its future. The constant Bulgarian pretensions to the Macedonian people's past will also be the subject of the memoirs of Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee member Tsola Dragoycheva, scheduled for publication soon. In her memoirs, Dragoycheva refers to the beginning of the fascist campaign against Yugoslavia in 1941 as the period in which occupied Macedonia (which, following the First World War, was part of Yugoslavia) was "joined with Bulgaria".

The facts, however, prove otherwise: As an ally of Nazi Germany, in the period from 1941 to 1944, Bulgaria virtually occupied all of Macedonia.

The persistent negation of the Macedonian national identity, BORBA writes, are objectively detrimental to cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. This cooperation should be based on goodneighbourly relations, non-interference and equality.

Concepts of a Greater Bulgaria have always given rise to territorial claims, which are contrary to the principles of international cooperation and relations among neighbours. These principles have always been advocated by Yugoslavia, believing cooperation among neighbouring countries to be precisely that field in which problems can be overcome with the greatest success, BORBA concludes.

IKONIC RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR 23 JAN

LD241029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Zhou Qiuye [Chou Chiu-yeh] PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia. During the conversation held on this occasion they discussed topical questions connected with the forthcoming first session of the mixed committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the SFRY and the PRC.

SECOND DAY OF NONALINED RESEARCH MEETING REPORTED

LD241954 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1902 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 24 (TANJUG)--The second day of the meeting here of non-aligned and other developing countries to establish a system of research and information was taken up by a discussion of the substance and programme of work which, as participants generally believe, should reflect the international activity of and cooperation among members of the non-aligned movement and the "Group of 77".

In a constructive and working atmosphere all participants sought to help fulfill the basic objective of the meeting, that is, to reach agreement on specific forms of cooperation. This is of special importance as the whole system of research and information is supposed to rest on cooperation among research institutions of interested participating countries and of those to join the system later.

During the discussion proposals were heard to research in particular possibilities for implementing earlier decisions concerning the introduction of the new international economic order, especially in view of the fact that it will be the subject of a special United Nations General Assembly session in 1980. Another area of research would cover subjects related to international economic cooperation in the light of the forthcoming session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The Sri Lankan delegate supported the initiative for developing countries to set up their own machinery to monitor the prices of raw materials on world markets, thus enabling primary products exporting countries to coordinate their policies accordingly.

The Peruvian delegate, joined by the representatives of Pakistan and some other countries, proposed keeping record of and exchanging research information on economic growth, the development and transfer of technology, and the like.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR DELIVERS DISARMAMENT PLEA

AU231520 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Dragoslav Markovic, president of Yugoslavia's Assembly, has received Nicolae Mihai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to our country, at the latter's request. The ambassador delivered to the president of the Assembly an appeal of the Romanian Grand National Assembly to the parliaments and governments of all countries and to all peoples of the world on problems of disarmament in the world.

During the meeting a talk was held on topical questions of the economic cooperation between the two neighboring, friendly and socialist countries, as well as on certain problems of the present development of international relations.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CONSIDERS LOAN TO KOSOVO

LD242034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A proposal has been submitted to the SFRY Assembly by the Federal Executive Council for the adoption of a law on the granting of a loan of 150 million dinars from the funds of the permanent budget reserve to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. It was proposed that this law be adopted immediately.

The Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly submitted to the Federal Executive Council an analysis of the material position of joint services in the province, with a statement saying that, owing to a lack of funds, the province will be unable to carry out its established functions and obligations. Taking account of these difficulties, the Federal Executive Council proposed that a loan to Kosovo from the federal permanent budget reserve be guaranteed by special law. It was also proposed that a debate be held on the material position of Kosovo as a whole, and that definite measures be suggested.

The draft law envisages that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will return the sum of 150 million dinars to the permanent federal budget reserve by the end of this year.

MEDIA CONFERENCE WILL DISCUSS 'NEGATIVE PHENOMENA'

LD250030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--"A number of topical ideopolitical issues on editorial policy in the information media" will be the basic theme of the forthcoming conference to be organized in Belgrade during the second half of February by the SAWPY Federal Conference Council for the Press, Radio and Television. This was decided at today's meeting of the council, chaired by Sime Kronja, chairman of this forum. A working body was formed to prepare the basic material for the conference.

In our public information media much has been done to transform the media in accordance with the constitution and orient them in a self-managing way, but there are a considerable number of negative phenomena. These must be the subject of serious social analysis, not only at conferences but also on an everyday basis in media work organizations. Associations of the information media must advance more rapidly, and the work of social publishing councils at publishing houses should not be just a formality.

A number of immoderate phenomena in the public information media are the result of a reduction in the attention paid by organized forces in society. How else can it be explained that in some feuilletons the virtual "rehabilitation" of politically discredited personalities is being carried out. There are other negative features, also, it was said. There is therefore a real possibility and a need to strengthen self-management relations in public information organs; that is, by strengthening the role of social councils in them, by adopting correct cadre policy, clearly established relations, rights and obligations between founders and organs and so forth, to constantly work toward creating conditions which will make such excesses impossible.

At the council session there was also discussion of the activity to be undertaken this year to mark the 60th anniversary of the LCY, and it was stated that particular (?stress) should be laid on ideopolitical work with young people. The implementation of the standpoints of the SAWPY Federal Conference Council for the Press, Radio and Television in connection with the realization of the Federal Executive Council platform on the distribution of radio frequencies was also discussed.